

RECREATION

— February 1940 —

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DETROIT

A Lasting Spring

By A. D. Zanzig

Planning for the Future

By Glenn G. Bobst

Turn Conventions Inside Out!

By Marion E. Godshall

What About Your Bulletin Board?

By Aileene Lockhart

And Now It's Winter Sports Time Again!

RECREATION

Published by and in the interests of the National Recreation Association
formerly named Playground and Recreation Association of America

Published Monthly

at

315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Subscription \$2.00 per year

RECREATION is on file in public libraries and is indexed in the
Readers' Guide

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Entered as second-class matter June 12, 1929, at the Post Office at New York, New York, under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized May 1, 1924.

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Recreation and Crime Prevention

OF COURSE it is not possible to prove in any exact and definite way that the provision of playgrounds and recreation centers causes a decrease in delinquency.

Many careful judges, probation officers, chiefs of police, policemen on the beat, give it as their opinion that the establishment of playgrounds has been followed by a decrease in delinquency. This, however, is an expression of opinion.

Many storekeepers, fruit peddlers, fathers and mothers in the home, have said that their problems with reference to children have been lessened when playgrounds have been established. This, too, is a matter of opinion rather than of scientific proof.

It is perfectly clear that any normal father or mother or school principal interested in boys and girls, knowing how active youngsters must be, would plan to provide space and leadership for normal play activity and would expect disaster if no such provision were made. This is just a matter of ordinary common sense.

Of course you cannot prove that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points. You can cite instances where the longest way around is the shortest way home. Yet in general we still recognize that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points.

Even though you cannot prove mathematically that playgrounds reduce delinquency, yet always the men and women who care most for children will want to provide good, decent playgrounds with leadership because they know the nature of boys and girls and that you cannot keep boys and girls still or not provide the kind of environment they require without disaster.

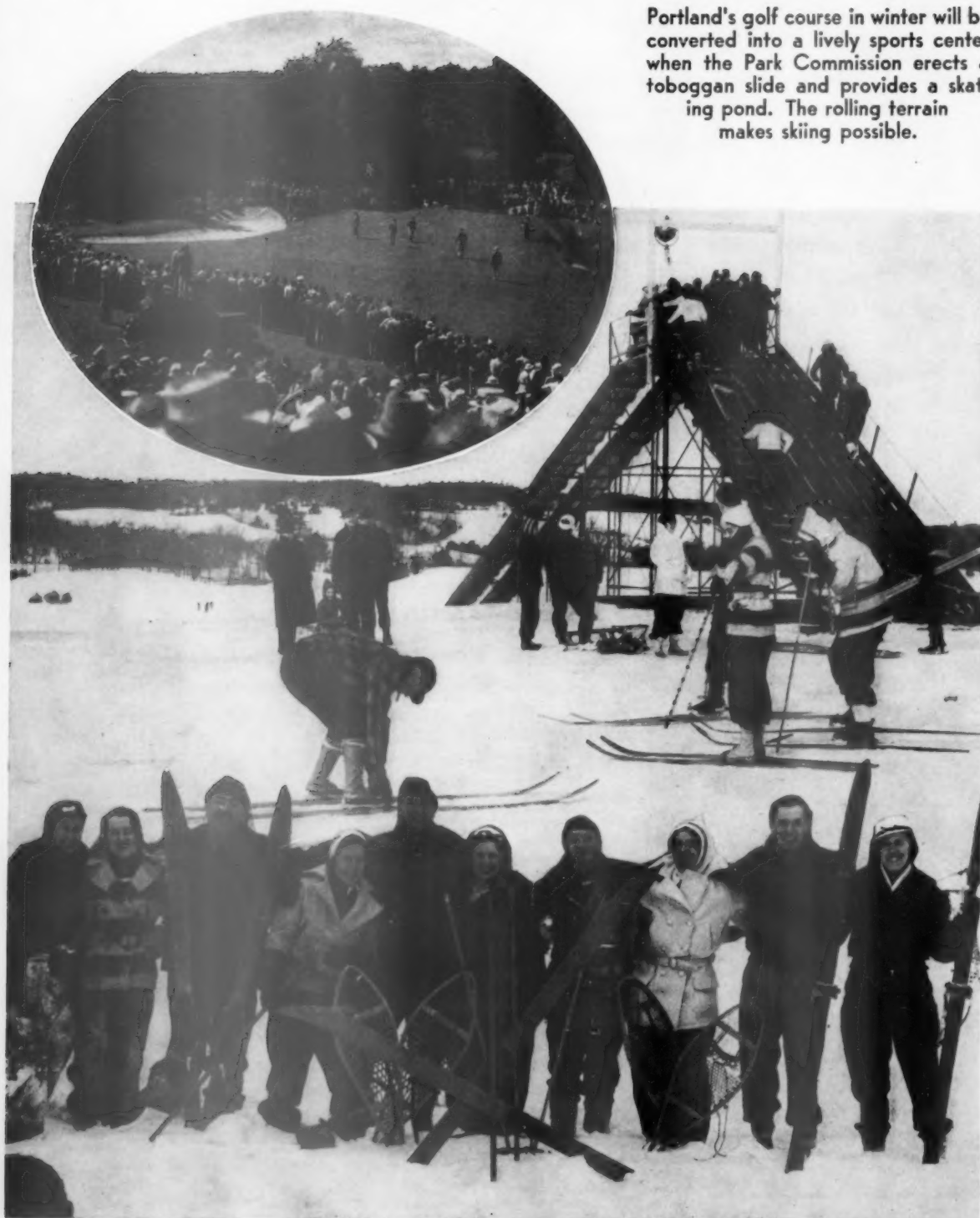
Of course the real reason for playgrounds and recreation is not preventing crime, disease, vice. Nearly everyone recognizes now that it is important to live at least a little before you die.

Fishes do better in water and birds are not quite normal when they do not have plenty of air in which to fly, and children are that kind of animal which must have a place and opportunity for play.

Howard Brancher

February

Portland's golf course in winter will be converted into a lively sports center when the Park Commission erects a toboggan slide and provides a skating pond. The rolling terrain makes skiing possible.



Courtesy Portland, Maine, Municipal Activities, 1938

And Now It's Winter Sports Time Again!

"So let it snow, let it blow! Let it be cold and crisp! Six months of winter with its three feet of snow hold no terror for us now. It means lots of fun, exercise and recreation. No longer do we Americans have to take our recreation 'sitting down'—unless it be while skating on the ice or skiing on the snow!" This year, as for the past few years, skiing has been very much to the fore, so in the articles presented here emphasis is laid on this challenging sport.

The Growth of Winter Sports

By MILO F. CHRISTIANSEN

IN TAKING STOCK of existing and potential winter sports facilities, attention must be focused on the work of the National Park Service, the United States Forest Service, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and other federal agencies. In the western sections of the United States, many of the most desirable places for outdoor activity are on federal land. In many places, too, otherwise suitable areas are inaccessible or too far removed from the using public.

Thus a more careful

study had to be made to determine which of the desirable areas would be used, if developed.

Probably the two most popular forms of winter sports are skiing and skating. Both have become exceedingly popular within the last six or seven years. Organized skiing as a sport in this country is about fifty years old, but it never had general popular appeal until about six or seven years ago. It was limited naturally on the one hand by terrain and climate; and it was limited also by an indifferent public. Previously jumping and tournament events were the newsreel cameramen's delight, but the breath-taking nature of jumping left John Public with the impression that

skis were dangerous implements. There were

The plate glass fronted lodge at the base of the ski run, Hyde State Park, near Santa Fe, New Mexico



Courtesy National Park Service

THE GROWTH OF WINTER SPORTS

numerous skiers in the mountains of New England, the hilly regions of the North Middlewest, and the high snow fields of the West. But the beginning of the new ski era in this country can be set at about 1931-32, the year of the winter Olympics at Lake Placid, New York. In the following years skiing and other winter sports won thousands of converts. These new converts demanded and got increased sports facilities. Many summer hotels in the mountains began to stay open throughout the winter. Winter inns and hotels were constructed. Snow train and snow plane services were started.

The number of ski addicts in the United States is unknown, but those numbers can be imagined from the fact that in Seattle alone there are reported to be between twenty and thirty thousand. Many of our skiers may be only "meadow skiing," or you may see them

at some more hazardous place, poised to leap off a bank or short slope. If there are hills within easy distance, these skiers may spend a weekend in the country, stopping in a farmhouse, tourist home, or cabin. If they have better than average economic resources, they may go to more remote and expensive winter resorts: From

the East, to Lake Placid and the inns of the Adirondacks, Berkshires, and White Mountains; from the Middle West, to the Rockies; and from the West coast, to Mount Rainier, Lassen, and Yosemite National Parks. There are ski or winter sports clubs in almost every western college and in many cities and towns. Many employers and employees vacation in winter instead of in summer. You will find stenographers, clerks, lawyers, businessmen and housewives "bitten by the bug." For many years, New York State's Bear Mountain Park, one of the most popular public areas in the East, has provided facilities and equipment for thousands of winter sports addicts.

Until the last few years there have been more skaters than skiers. Skating, in a sense, is like swimming or riding a bicycle; once you acquire the technique, you never forget it. On the frozen ponds and rivers of New England; on the lakes and bays of the north Midwestern states, or wherever there is a body of ice large enough to

turn around on, rural boys and girls have felt the joy of gliding along, with winter winds a-blowing. In some cities, youths have used garden hose to flood vacant lots and fields, and then waited for freezing weather. Cities like Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and Newton, Massachusetts, have for many years done much to provide skating rinks in their parks and on the playgrounds. Skating and ski tournaments and contests have played an integral part in numerous winter sports carnivals conducted through the Midwest during the past twenty years.

Many Americans have never seen an ice rink, nor owned a pair of ice skates. They may have heard Grandad, who was reared "back east," or "up north," tell of the fun he had as a boy; of some of his adventures on "rubber," or thin ice. But times have changed since Grandpa's heyday.

Mechanical refrigeration, the movies, and the much-publicized ice shows have made the entire country skating conscious. New contrivances have made skating rinks possible in any climate at any time of the year. Ice hockey, which has been called the fastest game in the world, has also done considerable to stimulate interest in skating.

It is estimated that about

17,000 pairs of rocker, or figure skates, were sold in this country in 1938, in addition to about a quarter of a million tube skates.

Thousands of persons neither skate nor ski yet derive enjoyment from tobogganing, coasting, snowshoeing, ice boating, or possibly hiking in the snow. The most significant fact is that the individual derives a certain satisfaction from whatever he or she does. This effort, in many cases, is for exercise, but generally it is for good wholesome fun. Those who plan winter sports facilities for this new group of recreationists must recognize that everyone does not like to do the same thing. A variety of winter sports, recreation opportunities and facilities multiplies the individual's interest and participation.

The Southwest has shown increased interest in winter sports activity. Winter sports clubs and other forms of group organizations have sprung up in many communities. Membership in these groups is usually open to the public, upon pay-

We are presenting extracts from an article appearing in the January 1940 issue of the *Quarterly* published in Santa Fe, New Mexico, by Region III of the National Park Service. Mr. Christiansen, who has had experience in conducting recreation programs in New York, Minnesota, and other large centers, is now Supervisor of the Recreational Area Planning Division of Region III of the National Park Service embracing the states of Arizona, Arkansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and the southern parts of Colorado, Nevada and Utah.

ment of a small fee. Meetings are held to promote interest in development of new facilities, raising funds for ski tows, making areas more accessible by improving and keeping roads cleared of snow, or organizing contests and tournaments. Occasional parties and other social events are planned. In the Santa Fe of four years ago there was no winter sports club; there were no skiing or coasting facilities except on a very small scale. Attempts had been made periodically to construct a skating rink. A handful of ski enthusiasts organized a winter sports club. Interest spread. The National Park Service and the State Park Board developed a ski run and ski field in Hyde State Park, seven miles from Santa Fe, in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. The work was done by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Use became so extensive that the field was extended. The CCC now is completing a plate glass fronted lodge, facing the ski area. The lodge has three lounges, each with fireplace. There are toilets, lockers, a lunch room, and a combination room that can be used for first aid and for ski-waxing. There is a flagstone terrace immediately in front of the building, with seating accommodations for 200 people. This terrace is enclosed by a guardrail, at the base of the ski run. The lodge will be for year-round use.

A permanent ski tow also is being installed. The Winter Sports Club contributed approximately \$1,300 to the State Park Board toward the purchase and installation of this equipment. The tow, like all other facilities in the park, is for general public use.

Only sixty miles away, in Albuquerque, is another enthusiastic winter sports organization. Excellent skiing facilities have been developed by the United States Forest Service in the nearby Sandia Mountains. The Forest Service also has developed winter sports facilities in other New Mexico areas, such as near Taos, Ruidoso, and Las Vegas; and near Flagstaff, Arizona. Less than 300 miles south of Flagstaff, and only six hours away by automobile, are hundreds of seasonal residents and tourists who spend the winter "summering" near Tucson and Phoenix where oranges and grapefruit are being harvested. This short distance between the irrigated desert country, with its citrus fruits, and the snow covered



Courtesy U. S. Forest Service

mountain area with its winter sports, provides an interesting contrast to Southwest life.

The idea of snow sports in California comes to many recreation enthusiasts with a bit of surprise. This "Sunshine State" does not, in one's imagination, lend itself to such developments as ski huts, snow trains, and an American St. Moritz. But there are snow covered mountain ranges over a mile high in both Northern and Southern California, and many winter sports areas have been developed.

Skiing in the Rockies

By RAYMOND E. PHILLIPS

Regional Recreation Planner
Rocky Mountain Region
U. S. Forest Service

SKIING DOWN the slopes of the Rockies has taken its place as one of the major attractions to recreationists. No longer are these great mountains to be viewed and enjoyed only by summer visitors, campers, and sportsmen, for now "King Winter" has found a medium by which he too can

lure many thousands to the peaks and slopes after they have taken on a mantle of white.

Ski courses, ski trails, ski runs and all the attendant developments and facilities have had mushroom growth in the past three years, and the peak is not yet in sight, for new converts, enthusiasts or by whatever name one chooses to correlate this type of user, are being made every week of the five month or more winter sports season.

Three years ago one could count the winter recreation centers of this vicinity on the fingers of one hand; today these areas are available at sites only influenced by slope, texture of snow and accessibility. Railroads have found it a profitable business to run ski trains to more distant points. And surely no one will deny the boom this activity has been to clothiers and sports equipment establishments.

All of the important ski areas in the Rocky Mountain Region are in national forests, and considerable work has been done by the Forest Service in planning out, improving and assisting in the organization of ski patrols who have the responsibility of keeping order and rendering first aid when necessary on the areas. Shelters, sanitary facilities, ski tows have been installed as rapidly as opportunity and finances permit. Weekly reports of snow conditions on the several ski areas are sent to Denver by local forest rangers, there assembled and presented as public information by radio and newspapers. The public is thus informed of the amount and character of the snow, and of temperature, wind, and road conditions.

While everything possible is being done by public agencies to provide recreational outlets for the public, they, in turn, have not always contributed their proportional share in assisting the orderly maintenance of facilities. This is no new problem, but one in which every user can contribute by practicing consideration for his fellow in sport. In respect to scarring of public property there is one good factor in favor of the winter sports, and that is the heavier clothing and mittens makes carving of initials practically negligible.

Skiing and other winter sports add much to the well-being of our people, for environment, fresh air and stimulating exertion rebuild the individual in one of the most normal and satisfactory ways yet evolved. Skiing down the

slopes of the Continental Divide contributes its share to the rehabilitation of American citizens and furnishes an experience to be repeated as often as opportunity permits and to be long remembered.

Ski Patrols

By JESSIE SCHOFIELD

Superintendent of Public Recreation
Salt Lake City, Utah

WHEN THE "Ski Heils" are heard floating down Utah's ski slopes this winter, and the mountains are filled with enthusiasts gliding over powdery slopes on two slats of wood, skiers will be happy in the knowledge that the Salt Lake Ski Patrol will be active once again. Organized last year with members of various ski clubs, the Patrol is affiliated with the Rocky Mountain Division and the National Ski Patrol.

The National Ski Patrol is an organization of skiers, for skiers. It does not mean the policing of hills or of winter sport enthusiasts in their ever increasing numbers; nor does it mean a band of grim, silent stretcher bearers waiting for someone to be hurt. It isn't a badge whose pink-faced wearer prophesies dire misfortune to non-stemmers.

It is a national organization of skiers, headed by a national committee of skiers, all of whom are thoroughly trained in first aid, picked for their ability as skiers, as competent men in an emergency, and thoroughly imbued with the desire to advance skiing in safety. These men are National Ski Patrolmen—the men one meets on the ski slopes whose advice can be trusted, whether on the danger of snowslides or prevention of sunburn.

Competitive skiers for some time have been well taken care of. Organized ski meets have safety units but little has been done for the average skier—for you and me—for the great mass of enthusiasts who have given rise to the increased interest in winter sports throughout the country and for whom recreational skiing has come into being.

Ski Patrols are well known

(Continued on page 638)

Miss Schofield tells of the activities of the Ski Patrols who, through rescue caches and with toboggans equipped with first aid supplies, are constantly on the alert to protect the thousands of winter sports enthusiasts who each day hie to the mountains for their fun.

What About the Bulletin Board?

A BULLETIN board adds materially to the efficiency of the modern physical education department. A well-kept and timely bulletin board is a medium for interesting students, for attracting and keeping their attention. Used constructively, it is a positive aid to teaching. The following outline presents suggestions for its general appearance, content, and construction.

General Appearance — Mechanical Details of Arrangement

The bulletin board should be attractive enough to hold the attention.

It should not have too much on it. Many ideas at once are not grasped.

The material should be arranged according to some definite plan. The bulletin board should not contain just a number of unrelated articles; it should be treated as a unit.

While the bulletin board serves a utilitarian purpose, a definite effort should be made to keep it artistic.

Not too many colors should be used at once; those selected should harmonize.

Keep a balance of emphasis.

The margin at the bottom of the board should be larger than that at the top. Equal margins result in a top-heavy feeling.

All lettering or printing should be large enough so that its message can be read easily. Lettering should be correct, simple and neat.

Content

An exhibit of sketches representing the different activi-



By AILEENE LOCKHART
Mary Hardin-Baylor College
Belton, Texas

ties included in the physical education program makes an attractive bulletin board. This is one way of broadening students' recreational interests and stimulating interest in the intramural program.

An attractive board can be centered around a single activity, for example, folk dancing. The costumes of various

dances make a colorful display. A paper doll collection may show national and historic costumes. Paper dolls dressed to represent the various countries are unusual; students enjoy

making these for the bulletin board.

Action stick figures may be drawn to illustrate points of sport technique. Stick figures may also be used to show dance design.

Miniature fields correctly marked off attract attention. For example, a small soccer field can be lined off on green blotter paper; adhesive tape makes good lines. Different colored thumb tacks may be used to represent the two teams. The teams are then correctly lined up for a given play, e. g. the corner kick. A brief typed explanation is used to point out points of technique. The formations and explanations can be changed from day to day. Miniature fields posted on the bulletin board may also be used for other sports in this same manner at the appropriate times.

The opportunities provided by occasional events and holidays should not be overlooked. For example, the visit of Helen Wills to a city presents an opportunity for a bulletin board on tennis. When other school departments are stressing internationalism, the physical education bulletin board

This article has been reprinted from "Service Bulletin," periodical publication of the National Section on Women's Athletics, November 1939. Although the suggestions have been prepared primarily for the use of physical directors, they will be equally helpful to recreation workers for use in the construction of bulletin boards at recreation centers and playgrounds.

might illustrate "Sports in Other Lands," "Folk Dances Around the World," or similar themes. A series of posters and articles might represent "Sports and Dances of England," "Sports and Dances of the Scandinavian Countries."

A series of brief articles on "Who's Who in the Sports World" acquaints its readers with the outstanding personalities in the various sports. A "Who's Who in Physical Education" can be used if the students are sufficiently advanced for this.

An attractive bulletin board can be made in the following way. The entire board is covered with black construction paper. A design, e. g. a dance figure, is drawn on the paper in white. Material on some phase of rhythms is then posted on the board, the dance figure serving merely as an interesting background. A board devoted to sports could be made in a similar manner by using a sports figure on a colored background.

Hints

Change the material on the bulletin board often.

Use the artistic ability of the students. They have a great deal of interest in something which is actually to be used.

The time and trouble that it takes to make a sort of budget or schedule for bulletin boards is well repaid. Such forethought makes possible a series of bulletin boards which are informative because of their continuity. The boards are changed more regularly if a definite plan has been made.

Sports should be given prominence in season; timeliness means a great deal.

Use student suggestions. If there is a poster committee in each class, a fair distribution of the work and benefits derived from working on the bulletin board will result. Different classes can be responsible for the board for different weeks. Competition between classes adds to the interest when students are in charge but this stimulation is not usually necessary.

If the bulletin board is cleared for a day before it is arranged again, interest in it is heightened. If it is arranged while the majority of students are away, interest is keener.

A question such as "Have you read this?" or "Have you seen this?" above an article or picture focusses attention on it.

Construction

Three ply wood covered with neutral colored blotter paper makes an inexpensive board and one

that will not warp. The blotter paper can be changed thereby changing the color of the bulletin board.

Other boards can be made of celotex and beaverboard.

A cork base board is excellent but more expensive.

Burlap weighted at the top and bottom with a one inch board can be hung like an unrolled scroll. Material has to be pinned to the burlap. Such a bulletin board can be made very artistic.

A very useful board can be made by glueing two thicknesses of heavy corrugated cardboard together. The ribs of one piece should run horizontally while those of the other run vertically; this produces a stronger board. After these pieces have been glued, the front of the board is covered with blotter paper and the edges are bound with paper, gummed tape or oilcloth.

If an old picture frame of the proper size is available, another bulletin board can be improvised. Sometimes these frames can be obtained at a nominal sum from a second hand dealer. A backing of beaverboard, pine board, or cardboard (as suggested above) is inserted into the frame. The frame when polished and hung makes an attractive bulletin board.

An inexpensive board can be made of masonite. A half-inch thickness is recommended. Its appearance is improved if the masonite is framed or if its edges are bound.

A wood-backed cork linoleum bulletin board makes a more permanent piece of equipment. Its initial cost however is more.

A useful size for the bulletin board is three by five feet.

A smaller one should be in each game room. Perhaps movable boards are the most desirable for a physical education department.

A recreation worker writes: "Every park, playground and other type of recreation center should have a bulletin board, and this board must reach the audience for which it is prepared if it is to have any value. The location of the board is important. It should be at the center of the traffic flow or activities of the group to which it is addressed. It should be timely, advertising present and coming events, and it must be kept up to date. Another factor, that of interest, is in reality a combination of timeliness along with a review of past events to which has been added showmanship and color."

Turn Conventions Inside Out!

LEAP YEAR happens only once in four years, and it's a grand occasion for a unique party in which everything is topsy turvy. It might be planned for any day of any month, but the twenty-ninth of February is especially appropriate, since that's the date responsible for Leap Year and its customs.

Once more Leap Year is with us! Many time-honored conventions will be cast aside and old customs turned topsy turvy. Make the most of it when you plan a party!

By MARION E. GODSHALL
National Recreation Association

Invitations That Are Different

Sending out invitations is a more complicated matter than for the usual party. Give each girl a verbal invitation and ask her to name the man she would like to escort. Then send out written invitations to the girls and to the men they have chosen. The men's invitation might read like this:

To turn conventions inside out is Leap Year's one command

For at this time young ladies all may ask the boy friend's hand.

When everything is turned about and backwards on this date,

Come celebrate one night with us in topsy turvy state.

It is the girl's prerogative to take a man that night,
So you must wait at home until your escort comes in sight.

By changing the last line, the rest of the verse is appropriate for the girls, too. Their last line would say:

"So call for him when you start out if you would do it right."

By using this method of inviting the guests, a man won't know who his escort is until the girl rings his door bell.

The verse could be written on a white card, backwards or upside down if you choose, and illustrated by a stick figure girl proposing to a stick figure man.

Decorations, Too, Are Topsy Turvy

The party decorations are left up to your ingenuity. Chairs may be turned facing the wall and pictures may be hung backwards, but other effects are less obvious and at the same time funnier. Imagine a guest's surprise when he discovers that the supposed bowl of flowers on a table is a small saucepan containing artistically arranged parsley! String lines of pots and pans

and kitchen utensils in conspicuous places. The dustpan and brush will make a fetching decoration for the mantel. More suggestions for ludicrous effects are included under the game, Topsy Turvy Hunt.

Some of the men undoubtedly will really get into the swing of the party before it starts. They and their slightly disgruntled "escorts" will arrive a bit late, the girls relating that they waited fifteen minutes while the gentlemen of their choice finished dressing! Remind them that turn about's fair play!

Then the girls go to their dressing room and find only a man's brush and comb on the dresser and a small mirror hung over it. These instructions are prominently displayed:

Be very polite to the gentlemen

Get chairs for them

See that they do not sit in draughts

Fan them frequently

In every way show them deference and care

The men, on the other hand, have found a room with a dressing table and several mirrors. On the table are powder puffs, cosmetics, beauty aids, brushes, combs, and other toilet articles. These are their rules for the evening:

Do not go to any trouble for any lady present

Sit on any chair you see a girl planning to take

Ask your partner to bring you a glass of water

Ask her to pick up your handkerchief

Give her every possible opportunity to wait on you

The Party Is On

After leaving the dressing rooms, everyone joins in the first game, a pencil and paper game



which newcomers can enter as they arrive. Place enough pencils and paper on a table and tell the girls that they must get pencils and paper for themselves and for their escorts, in accordance with the rules for the evening.

Look and See. If possible, it would be a good idea to incorporate the items mentioned in this game in the decorative scheme. The guests may work in couples; in this case the girls would hunt for the articles while the men sit back in comfort, giving directions and writing out answers. The only rule is that the searchers must not give away the location of the articles (all in plain sight); instead, as the girls discover them, they tell their partners, who write down the answers. These are the items which the amateur sleuths are to detect:

Hidden tears: onion
 Her first beau: hair ribbon
 A drive through the wood: a nail partially driven into a small block of wood
 The flower of the family: flour
 A broken heart: broken candy heart
 A worn traveler: an old shoe
 An ancient water carrier: a broken pitcher
 My own native land: box of dirt
 Light of other days: candle
 Swimming match: match in pan of water
 Four seasons: salt, pepper, mustard, cinnamon
 Ruins of China: broken dish

The party theme makes it appropriate to give the prizes intended for women to men, and vice versa. At the end of the party, in a grand barter session, the prize winners trade back and forth in order to get the articles they want.

Partner Finders. It should be as obvious as possible that the girls are the "hunters" for the evening, so partner finders are all important. The guests might match torn hearts, old sayings, or famous lovers, but the girls must always look for their partners while the men remain seated.

Verses may be used for matching partners. Give red hearts to the men and white to the girls. On each red heart is written a letter of the alphabet, and on the white a corresponding verse, such as one of the following:

Don't wait for him, go while 'tis day, go search him out:
 he has an A.
 A B with pretty waving hair is buzzing for you everywhere.
 His smiling eyes your charm will be. His heart contains the letter C.
 If he is homely don't blame me. I've marked his heart with letter D.

He's nothing to brag of as you will see. I've tagged him with the letter E.

He is not foolish; he has some sense left. He holds a heart with letter F.

He may frighten you as he did me; his homely majesty I've marked with G.

Now, my young girl, don't pass him by, he's a fine young man with the letter I.

To the pretty boy please don't say nay, he's looking for the letter J.

Go find his lordship, homage pay, he has a heart marked with a K.*

Spinning for partners is another method. Write the names of the men on the outer edge of a cardboard circle, and place an arrow on a pin in the center. Each girl spins the arrow and claims her partner by the name at which the arrow stops. If the man has already been claimed, she spins again.

If the girls are to go fishing for a partner, cut out celluloid hearts and punch a small hole in each one. Each heart bears the name of a man on the under side. The girls fish with rod, line, and pin hook for these hearts as they float on the surface of the water in a tub. The heart contains the name of their partner for the next game.

The Games

Now for the games.

Beauty Contest. Provide cream, face powder, powder puff, rouge, lipstick, and eyebrow pencils on a central table. Keep two couples out of the contest to act as judges. Allow ten minutes for each man to make up his partner as he thinks it should be done.

I'll Marry You If You Can. . . Give each person a numbered slip bearing the name of some occupation. A number is called, and the person holding it stands up. If it is a man, the girls chorus "I'll marry you if you can. . ." and the man completes the sentence according to the occupation written on his paper, ". . . Mix bread." He demonstrates for the approval of the group whether or not he can mix bread by pantomime actions. When a girl is called, the men repeat the key words, and the girl shows in pantomime how well she can do something, such as mow the lawn. Men might be called upon to wash clothes, iron, embroider, knit, sweep, cook. Ask the ladies to tie a necktie, make a furnace fire, repair a radio, saw wood.

* *Bulletin Leap Year Parties* by Ruth Trappe and Alice Hunter Haffey. Washington Bureau, Washington, D. C.

My Sweetheart. Seat all of the guests but one girl in a circle. The extra player goes to a man and kneels before him saying, "I love you." The man thus addressed must stroke the head of the kneeling girl and say, "Mysweetheart," without smiling or laughing. If the humor in the situation is too much for him, the two must change places, and the man must find a girl to tell of his love. If he does not smile, however, the kneeler may repeat the statement twice, requiring an answer and a pat on the head each time. Then he must try elsewhere. A bit of dramatic supplication and a love-lorn expression will usually bring a smile, especially when the others in the circle are convulsed with laughter.



Each player receives a clean sheet of paper and writes on it all the things that are wrong in the picture displayed before him. After the guests have written down all of the errors, tell them the truth. Nothing is wrong with the picture at all!

Topsy Turvy Hunt.

On another piece of paper the guests write down any topsy turvy thing about the room. These things, of course, are really part of the decorations. The hunting could be done in couples as in "Look and See," after each girl has selected a new partner. The searchers might find a tape measure tying back a window curtain, a cook book among the books on a shelf, a scrap basket holding a plant, a rubber bathroom mat for a rug, candlesticks for bookends, a tea towel for a table runner.

Hide in Sight. Instead of finding a place to hide about the house, the players sit quietly in their chairs and mentally hide anywhere in the room. The person who is It selects a place to hide—in the flowerpot on the table, for example—and by questions which can be answered by "Yes" or "No," the others try to discover where he is hiding. The one who guesses correctly becomes It, and the game continues.

Leap Year Message. Each girl finds a new partner, and two couples volunteer to act as judges. Every twosome receives a white envelope containing a pair of small scissors and six magazine ads. With this equipment, each couple forms a love letter or telegram, using only such words as can be cut from the advertisement. No mutilation of words is allowed. The chosen words are pasted on the envelope after paste pots have been distributed, and the judges have the last say.

Topsy Turvy Blind Man's Buff. Every player except one is blindfolded. The job of that player is to stay out of the way of the blindfolded players who wander about the room, challenging anyone they touch. They say, "Blindfolded?" and if the player replies in the affirmative, he is freed. If the extra player is caught and challenged, he is blindfolded in place of the one who caught him.

Proposal Relay. Of course the girls must have a chance to propose during Leap Year. The girls and men each form separate lines, side by side, facing two sheets of paper at the other end of the room. The leader of each team runs up to his or her sheet of paper. The girl writes down the first word of a proposal, and the man writes down the first word of a sentence which is to be an acceptance. The second player adds another word to his or her sentence. The last player in each line completes the sentence by adding one word, and the first team finished is the winner.

Black Art. By the end of the last game, the players will be used to being in the dark. Give each of them a pencil, paper, and support on which to write. Turn out the lights, and ask them to draw a seated stick figure man. After the artists have lifted their pencils, have them draw the figure of a girl proposing to the man. When they have lifted the pencils the second time, ask them to add a blue bird for happiness, a good luck sign, and what the man said. If you don't think this is a topsy turvy game, just look at the "artistic" endeavors!

Sir Walter Raleigh Race. Again the girls select new partners. The men line up behind a starting line or in two teams if the group is large. At the starting signal, each lady places two pieces of cardboard on the ground where she expects her partner to step. At each step forward, she removes the rear cardboard and places it in front of him. In this manner, the man advances to the

What's Wrong With This Picture? It wouldn't be a topsy turvy party without a pointless game.

goal line. The first man or first line finished is the winner. The cardboard pieces should be about 10x12 and the man is not allowed to step off them.

Elopement Relay. Two rows of couples are formed. Each line has an umbrella and a suitcase in which are a loose coat and a woman's hat. At the word "Go," the head girls put up the umbrella, pick up the suitcase, and, sheltering themselves and their partners, run to the other end of the room. The girls close the umbrella, open the suitcase, and help the men into the hats and coats. Then they help them take off these garments, replace them in the suitcase and pick up the closed umbrella and suitcase. They return to touch off the second couples. The first row finished is the winner.

Stealing a Heart. This is a relay race, and the first person in each line receives a clothespin and a small heart cut out of heavy red paper. He balances the "stolen heart" on the top of the clothespin, as he runs to the goal line—but he must run backwards. If he drops the heart, he must stop, pick it up, and replace it on the clothespin before he can continue. When he reaches the goal, he takes the heart off the clothespin and runs back to give it to the second person in line. The team to finish first will be elated—until they learn that because this is a topsy turvy party, the ones who finish last are the winners!

Matrimonial Qualifications. Announce that the girls will take no chances in this open season to snare the elusive male. They want to pick a good husband, so the men at the party must go through a qualifications test. Give every man a needle, thread, and a small patch. He must take off his coat, thread the needle, and sew the patch to his coat sleeve with at least ten stitches. The women judge the man with the "best qualifications." After the decision has been made, the men must have a chance to criticize, too. Give each girl a block of wood, a nail, and a hammer. She is to hammer the nail straight through the block of wood, and this time the men judge.

Whirling Dervish. The couple winning the last game must demonstrate their qualifications more fully by testing their "stability." The man receives an ordinary clothes hanger, which he holds in his left hand. He crosses his arms with his left arm over his right. He grasps his left ear with his right hand. Holding the hanger by one end, he places the other end on the floor. The girl re-

ceives a clothes hanger and makes the same preparations. At the signal, the players whirl the hangers around fifteen times, not allowing the one end to leave the floor. They then stand erect, walk rapidly toward each other and shake hands. If they succeed in getting together immediately, it will be amazing.

A Matter of Balance. Ask for a volunteer to take this test. Place a handkerchief on the floor, standing in as much of a cone shape as possible. A pie tin is placed on the head of the player, rim facing down, and an orange is balanced on the tin. The demonstrator then gets down on his knees, picks up the handkerchief with his teeth and balances the orange on the pie tin at the same time.

Name It. During Leap Year especially, everyone should be able to classify hearts at a glance. Let your guests try it in this "before refreshments" pencil and paper game. Ask them to name the different kinds of hearts displayed on a table:

- Heart cut from sandpaper: tough heart
- Cardboard heart covered with cotton batting: soft heart
- Heart cut from red flannel: warm heart
- Heart cut from metal: hard heart
- Tissue paper heart with feather pasted down on it: light heart
- Huge paper heart: big heart
- Blue cardboard heart: sad heart
- Candy heart: sweetheart

Leap Year Auction Sale. Cover the men one by one with a large sheet thrown over their head and covering their feet. Bring them in one at a time to be sold as partners for refreshments. Each girl has been given a quantity of little paper hearts before the auction and she bids as high as she cares for a covered figure.

A novel way to serve refreshments is to pack enough for two in a small box. Wrap each article in waxed paper and tie the box with red ribbon. Let each set of partners sit together and eat the refreshments picnic fashion. Each box might contain two minced ham sandwiches, two cheese sandwiches, four small sweet pickles, bananas, fancy cakes, and some salted peanuts and mints. If ice cream is served, insist that the partners eat with spoons tied together with a string nine inches long.

Then, after bartering unwelcome prizes, the guests will be ready to leave. And probably, although both men and girls enjoyed gathering to "celebrate one night in topsy turvy state," each one will be glad to get back to his or her normal role!

A Lasting Spring

YOU WOULD expect an April festival to celebrate the Spring. Even in the crowded sections of a city there are signs, in backyards and alleys if nowhere else, of fresh, expanding life new as anything can be, yet as old as the first sun. There it

is, blooming again and brightly and generously as ever. And it stirs in us also, even in the oldest of us, and has blossomed in song, dance, poetry, play-acting and in as varied a creation of shapes and colors on canvas and in wood, clay, textiles and other materials as nature herself has brought into being. We feel close kinship to her in the Springtime, as though this life in nature and in ourselves were one. That such signs of fresh, expanding vitality in us are not confined to the Springtime, but are seasonable at all times of the year, only practices and deepens the more this feeling of kinship.

It is quite appropriate, therefore, that when a large group of workers from Boston's settlements were gathered recently to consider having a Spring festival, they decided to celebrate these year-round blossomings of human nature as well as the Springtime blooms of nature. The group included specialists in music, folk dancing, drama and crafts as well as more general workers. Three purposes were stated. One, to give opportunity to participants in these activities to find keener enjoyment and fuller social meaning in them by bringing them into a significant festival; that is, primarily, to enjoy still more what they are already doing. Secondly, to have the festival so designed as to serve as an incentive for carrying on the beloved activities with a more ardent care for doing them very well, and for entering into additional or more substantial and rewarding songs, dances and craft or dramatic activities than might otherwise be done. Thirdly, to attract more people into such activities. There is special interest in attracting more adolescents into the settlement program.

In each Spring of the preceding five years the settle-

Some suggestions for an April or May Festival

By A. D. ZANZIG
National Recreation Association

At the risk of seeming premature, as February's snows fall and its winds howl, we are publishing the outline of the Spring Festival which is being planned for presentation by twenty-six settlement houses of Boston. It is our hope that its publication at this early date will make it possible for other organizations which may be planning similar events to profit by the suggestions offered by the Boston group.

ments had had a gratifying song festival, and the music specialists themselves who had been in charge of these festivals wanted these broader purposes because of the opportunities they give to enrich the musical interest by integrating it more fully into

the whole program of settlement activities. They also wanted more of the festive spirit through having the audience participate also.

During the two morning hours of the meeting we had tried out two other ideas for the festival. One was the giving of a musical play or operetta which would call for the various kinds of activities. Another was a typical Spring festival emphasizing the Springtime customs of the various national groups represented in the settlements. But the idea of having a setting like that of a fair within which all could take part in celebrating the everlasting Spring of human creativeness won the most adherents. A list of the various activity groups in each of the twenty-six settlements had been mimeographed and distributed, and long lists of suggestions by individuals at the meeting, of songs, dances and other features suited to such a festival, were written down by the secretary of the gathering.

A smaller number of the group met again in the afternoon to deal somewhat more thoroughly with the idea and suggestions, and a still smaller number of specialists including one skilled in publicity, meeting in the evening, by midnight finished working out the following program, still tentative in some of its detail:

The Program

Upon entering Jordan Hall for the festival at about three o'clock on Sunday, April 14, the people attending will be greeted in the lobby by some strolling singers and players. Invited to go to the large stage bordered with Spring greenery and flowers, they will find there a colorful exhibit of several crafts and painting and sculpture. Flower girls will be there also and per-

haps a Gypsy fortune teller, balloon man and other romantic characters including additional, or else the same, strolling or seated singers and players. As the visitors move past the exhibit and go to their seats, they will find in each one a printed program of Spring-colored pages containing the words of many songs which have been learned during the preceding three months by groups of parents and other adults from the settlement neighborhoods as well as by the children. It will also contain in simple language a statement of the happy purpose of the affair and an invitation to join in. The combined chorus of several hundred children and older girls—a completely treble chorus for the sake of unity and balance—will be seated in the front and center of the hall, the rest of the audience around, back and above them.

At about three-thirty a group of bell-ringers using scale-tuned Swiss hand bells, will play at the back of the hall a fine gay tune that will have the effect of a fanfare. Then will follow a procession of the craftsmen and artworkers, each bearing additional products of their skills, while the whole audience sings the Beethoven *Ode to Joy*,¹ the words as well as the music of which are just right for the essential meaning of the whole affair. Here they are:

Hail thee, Joy!
All hail, divinest Daughter of Elysium!
We approach thy light so cheering,
To thy altar now we come.
Thou hast pow'r to bind together
What the world would rend apart,
And where'er thy light wings flutter,
Love and peace are in the heart.

Joy, 'tis Joy from heav'n descended,
Turns unseen the wheel of life,
Joy by love and hope attended,
Leading hearts from worldly strife:
Draws the stream from hidden sources,
Stirs the seed in earth confined,
Rolls the stars along their courses,
Moves the hearts of all mankind.

An orchestra of players from two music school settlements will accompany this singing.

While the craftsmen and artworkers are setting up the additional products in the booths and preparing to work at their respective arts and crafts in them, the audience will sing *Come to the Fair*.² Then will come a succession of special groups and individuals in simple costume to the fair, the first group dancing down the aisles and up to the stage to the general singing of the *Cornish May Song*.³ The second half of this sim-

ple dance, with its round figure, is not done until after the stage is reached. Each of the dozen or sixteen dancers in this group will carry a sprig of green or of flowers. In the village of Helston in Cornwall, England, from which this dance and song come, each May eighth is Furry Day (Fair Day, the "furry" coming from the Latin *feria* as "fair" has come.) Young people go before the dawn into the outskirts of the village to gather greenery and flowers, and return singing. They then dance as our Boston young people will do, but down the village street, the dance being known as the Helston Furry Day Processional. They go into each house along the way to bring the benign influence into every household.

To our fair will then come strolling briskly a group of the city's many Italian-Americans, one or two of them with be-ribboned guitars, as we all sing the Italian song, *The Serenaders*.⁴ The song done, they will dance an especially gay Tarentella to instrumental music.

Each of these dancing groups will stay at the fair to enjoy the exhibits and good company, so that when a forlornly dressed young soldier comes along with a fife and drum, a young woman among the dancers who, we hope, has known him a long time takes advantage of leap year as she addresses him in the song *O Soldier, Soldier*, which appears on the opposite page. She sings her part and he sings his answer, which a man must believe is intended not to deceive but to put the girl off her question. The audience sings the phrases telling what happens after each of his answers. When she discovers that he already has a wife, she may be angry or just shocked and embarrassed and she may make him give back every bit of clothing she gave him.

Now a trio or quartet of Negroes among the craftsmen will sing one of their work songs or a spiritual as they continue working. Then a small chorus gathered in the wings will sing the gay old four or six part round *Summer Is A-Coming In*,⁵ as a company of children come tripping in to its dancing rhythm and while some break into a singing game, a few others who have brought the required instruments accompany them in a rhythm band along with the piano. That done, a group

¹ In *Songs for Informal Singing*, Set I, published by National Recreation Association. 10c.

² Published only separately by Boosey and Co., N. Y. 50c. Get it in the key of G.

³ Same as for 1.

⁴ In *Folk Songs and Ballads*, Set III. E. C. Schirmer Music Co., Boston. 20c postpaid.

⁵ In *Folk Songs and Ballads*, Set I. E. C. Schirmer Music Co., Boston. 20c postpaid.

of adolescent boys will come with the required equipment for a brief spell of good tumbling. Following their acrobatics, one of the craft workers or other persons at the fair will start playing on his or her guitar, preferably his, and sing one of the loveliest of all the American folk ballads, *The Two Sisters*,⁶ *The Nightingale*,⁷ *At the Foot of Yonders Mountain*,⁸ or *Pretty Sally*,⁹ or Stephen Foster's *Jeannie, With the Light Brown Hair*.⁹ If there is time, the amusing *Deaf Woman's Courtship*,⁸ sung and acted out, the woman being a weaver at the fair, could be enjoyed very much also.

Now a marionette theater will be rolled into the scene and a suitable short play given, after which a family group that have been at work in one of the booths will sing as they continue their craft of decorating their shepherd pipes, their song being *Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms* to be sung in four parts, the second verse being joined in by the whole audience with a small group of sopranos singing a lovely descant¹⁰ to it in the balcony.

This lovely bit of music will be our cue for having about a half hour of general and special group singing commencing with the gay *Morning Comes Early*,⁸ sung also as a two-part Canon (like a round, the second part commencing as the first part reaches the word "early" in the second measure) and the beautiful *Springtime Lark in the Morn*,⁸ sung in two parts. For contrast and as token of the closing moments of the festival, *Sweet and Low*⁹ will be sung by everyone, and then without announcement we will hear from the family group again, this time playing on their shepherd pipes the children's *Prayer* from *Hansel and Gretel*.¹¹ When they have reached the end of the fourth phrase they will stop while the pianist will modulate from that chord to the dominant, taking two measures within which to do so and to hold the dominant chord for at least

O Soldier, Soldier

2. "O soldier, soldier, won't you marry me
With your musket, fife and drum?"
"Oh, no, sweet maid, I cannot marry thee,
For I have no hat to put on."
Then up she went to her grandfather's chest,
And got him a hat of the very, very best,
She got him a hat of the very, very best,
And the soldier put it on.
3. "O soldier, soldier, won't you marry me
With your musket, fife and drum?"
"Oh, no, sweet maid, I cannot marry thee,
For I have no gloves to put on."
Then up she went to her grandfather's chest,
And got him some gloves of the very, very best,
She got him some gloves of the very, very best,
And the soldier put them on.
4. "O soldier, soldier, won't you marry me
With your musket, fife and drum?"
"Oh, no, sweet maid, I cannot marry thee,
For I have no boots to put on."
Then up she went to her grandfather's chest,
And got him some boots of the very, very best,
She got him some boots of the very, very best,
And the soldier put them on.
5. "O soldier, soldier, won't you marry me
With your musket, fife and drum?"
"Oh, no, sweet maid, I cannot marry thee,
For I have a wife of my own."

The above song is from *Dramatized Ballads* by Tobitt and White.
Used by courtesy of E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

⁶ *More Songs of the Hill-Folk*, J. J. Niles. G. Schirmer, N. Y. 50c.

⁷ *Lonesome Tunes*, Wyman and Brockway. H. W. Gray Co., 159 East 48th St., New York. \$2.00.

⁸ *Music Highways and Byways*, Silver Burdett Co., N. Y. \$1.98.

⁹ *Golden Gate Song and Chorus Book*, C. C. Birchard and Co., Boston, 25c. In many other books also.

¹⁰ In *Songs for Informal Singing*, Set III. National Recreation Association. 10c.

¹¹ In edition of the opera arranged for children. C. C. Birchard and Co., Boston. \$1.50. Also obtainable separately at music stores.

two of the eight beats, while the leader will then beckon the combined chorus of children to sing the whole song, from the beginning, in two parts accompanied by the orchestra and the pipes.

Now everyone will sing with the orchestra the fine, big *Alleluia*¹² with its perfect expression of the high enthusiasm of "Mother Earth," and apparently of sun, moon and stars also, in the Spring. The soprano group in the balcony will sing a descant¹² to the second and fourth stanzas. Finally, as the craftsmen and other special performers walk up the aisles in a recessional we will all sing *America, the Beautiful*, again with a descant for its second and fourth stanzas.

Organization

A general Festival Committee has been formed, comprised of the specialists and a representative of each of the settlements. Within this group are a small executive committee and subcommittees on music, crafts, staging and lighting, costuming, personnel and publicity.

The personnel committee or manager has the task of seeing to it that each special group of participants and each individual in it are properly provided with a place to obtain and put on costumes, with seating before performing and with clear instructions as to when and where they enter the scene, what they do while in it, and when and how each individual will leave it. As each special group finishes its performance it will remain at the fair, as previously said about the first group of dancers. But as the number at the fair grows as large as an attractive stage arrangement will permit, some will have to return to their seats, doing so as casually and unobtrusively as possible. Since the variety of costumes adds to the pleasure of the scene, at no time after any kind of group costume appears should it disappear entirely. For example, if at the entrance of the children a certain number of the preceding performers should leave, let it be decided and known beforehand which members, not all, of the Cornish and Italian groups will do so at that time. It will be necessary to make a chart beforehand of the stage and of the seats in the hall that are to be reserved for participants, and to mark on it the seating of all special participants, including those who are only to sing in the chorus, and the route of entrance into the scene which each stage-performing group or individual is to take. These routes should be interestingly varied. This well planned,

a typed set of directions for each group or individual performer should be given to the person responsible for that group or individual.

The Music Committee will need to arrange at once for opportunities to help the singing groups of children and of adults at each settlement to learn the songs. That will call also for a mimeographing of the songs—at least the words of them—and the provision of piano accompaniments of them for leaders that can use accompaniments. The songs could be learned without accompaniments, if that were necessary.

Further Possibilities

Some of the leaders are wishing that a small chorus be formed by themselves, borrowing a few men singers from other fields in the settlements to join in singing some suitable four-part music in the festival. A similar chorus might be formed of young people from the settlement clubs or neighborhoods. But we think that the whole festival program starting with the *Ode to Joy* should not take more than ninety minutes. It has so much variety, however, that it might be five or ten minutes longer to provide opportunity for such a chorus at some good point along the way.

Where Swiss hand-bells are not available a good duo, trio or quartet of brass instruments might very suitably give the opening fanfare. The songs, dances and other features of this festival could all be changed without lessening the pleasure and value of it. We would like to know of similar festivals in other communities. They could serve very well the purposes of a demonstration of the whole program of recreational activities in a community or in a single center or neighborhood.

For additional material regarding spring celebrations appearing in this magazine we refer our readers to another article by Mr. Zanzig entitled "Heigh-Ho for a Merry Spring!" which was published originally in *RECREATION* and later reprinted. Reprints of the article may be secured from the National Recreation Association at fifteen cents each. The April 1939 issue of *RECREATION* contains, under the title "May Day Celebrations," not only suggestions for festivities for this gala day but also references to source material on music, drama, dancing, and other activities which would be exceedingly helpful to individuals or groups planning spring festivals of any type.

¹² This descant may be had without cost by applying to the writer of this article.

Trends in Public Recreation

By EVA WHITING WHITE

AS A PEOPLE we can be proud of the fact that our citizens have had the vision to develop recreation systems—north, east, south and west in this country—which are unequalled in the world.

During the last generation the leisure time movement has grown to include playgrounds, community centers, lecture courses, forums, and all the values included in so-called Adult Education. All ages and both sexes are served, and by programs that sweep from physical activities to handcraft, music, dramatics, socials. Furthermore, cities, towns and rural areas receive appropriations from tax funds. All this—to say nothing of the opening up of the great out of doors by virtue of our National Park Service, maintained by public appropriations.

Many private agencies have their following but it is to national and local public recreation systems that we look for the most comprehensive listing of opportunities. Public agencies, however, will serve efficiently only in so far as they are manned by a high grade of personnel. Therefore, before this professional group of recreation workers a few thoughts as to personnel will be in point.

If one refers to Webster's Dictionary, the definition of the word "profession" will be found to be "A calling or vocation, especially one that requires a learned education." Note the word "learned" which modifies the word "education." Further, the dictionary states that the word "profession" is not applied to an occupation that is merely mechanical.

So, if recreation workers are banded together in a body which is called professional, it is essential that the membership be true to its assumption by being made up of those who are not only skilled in the practices involved but have a body of knowledge which enables them to give reasons why they do thus and so, and which makes it possible for those who are admitted to play their part in the intertwined relationships that exist among all professional groups, as well as to be able to win the acceptance of the community.

At a meeting of the Society of Recreation Workers of America held in connection with the National Recreation Congress in Boston, Mrs. White, who is headworker at Elizabeth Peabody House, Boston, spoke on trends in public recreation from the point of view of the social worker.

In other words, a profession demands both intellectual power and technical ability. It is not enough to be steeped in the philosophy of one's calling. Principles must be applied, tested, varied by experience. Neither is it enough to be able to act without knowing the significance of the goals toward which action should tend.

Now participation in the demands of the leisure life is in the sphere of the humanities. This is important because human beings cannot be treated like cogs in a machine without causing them to react negatively. Their needs and desires present an infinite variety which must be met with subtlety and insight.

Certain dangers assail most professions—dangers which, it would seem, can be guarded against since the professionalizing of recreation is in its foundation stage.

First as to technique: Great intelligence needs to be used to overcome the stumbling block of technique. There are teachers so bound by pedagogy that they are ineffective; social workers so involved in the steps of procedure that they lose sight of human nature.

Second comes the matter of language, phraseology, which can be either a help or a barrier in welding people to a cause. There can be no doubt but that phrases used by social workers—cold and uninterpretative as they often are—have led to many a misunderstanding on the part of the public, the very public from whom support is either won or lost. Metallic language may get to the press and newspapers will be shunted off. It will take a great deal of clever publicity to overcome handicaps so created.

Take the phrase "case work." What does it mean? The constant repetition of such a term tends to build a fence between those who are endeavoring to meet the desires of men and women, boys and girls and the community that instinctively demands to be told what is being done in sympathetic, human writing and speaking. It is well, therefore, to withstand the attempt to be impressive by using cumbersome

or convenient rubber stamp terms. Those rubber stamp terms throw many-sided efforts into a kind of hash. One would think on reading some of the current material that surgical operations should be performed on the normal affiliations of folks.

It can be stated with some assurance that the moment the public senses too great a formalizing of effort in the leisure time field, the public will move away. In the field of pathology people must get assistance so it is accepted on whatever terms. With normal life the situation is quite different. Then all ages accept or refuse most independently.

Point three: Care should be taken to see that pathological conditions in society are not over-em-

phasized as a justification for recreation. For some reason it seems to be easier to talk or to write about difficulties to be overcome than to present the infinite challenge of furthering the higher qualities. Instead of bringing out what recreation prevents people from doing, what it enables people to achieve should be its basic asset.

Of course directors of public systems and their staff workers should develop an understanding of how to study communities. They should be familiar with racial characteristics and customs, with political organizations, with measures for bettering environmental conditions, with the factors in industry, with the bear-

(Continued on page 638)

"Their needs and desires present an infinite variety which must be met with subtlety and insight"



Crowds in Lowell

Courtesy Massachusetts WPA

Planning for the Future

By GLENN G. BOBST
General Electric Company

AN INCREASINGLY large number of people are becoming interested either as spectators or contestants in some form of outdoor recreation. To fulfill the growing demand for the facilities necessary for the pursuit of outdoor recreations, new recreational areas are being developed continually.

Some of these are commercial projects and many of them are public projects fostered by municipalities.

A second way of meeting this ever increasing demand for additional facilities is to make the facilities available for longer periods of time through the use of light. This method is gaining increasing favor, a fact which is evidenced by a report that there are at the present time approximately 2,000 lighted recreational areas in the United States.

If plans for recreational areas are made with the thought in mind of lighting them at some future date, proper precautions can be taken so that they will be readily adaptable to flood lighting. If this possibility is not kept in mind it may be found that lighting will be expensive and even then not particularly satisfactory.

This is especially true in areas where two or three sports are played on the same plot of ground. For instance, if a baseball field, football field, and a softball field are all laid out on the same plot with an eye to the future, they can each be well lighted from the same set of lights and with no further adjustments or readjustments. However, if no thought is given to the future it is usually found that more lights and continuous readjustment, resulting in a more expensive job, are required and that one sport or another must suffer.

In order to demonstrate how to properly lay out a recreational area with the thought in mind of lighting at some future date, several of the more common combinations are shown in diagram form and discussed briefly.

General Municipal Athletic Field for Baseball, Football and Softball

In the layout shown in Figure 1, page 613, it can be seen that the same floodlight locations are

The primary purpose of this article is to point out to officials promoting or planning recreational areas how they can, through proper planning, readily adapt their facilities for lighting at such time as growing demands warrant such action.

used regardless of which sport is to be played. In any case the resulting lighting job will be satisfactory for the sport which is being played. Baseball, being a much faster game than softball and involving a larger playing area, will require a greater quantity of light. Football and softball requirements are adequately sat-

isfied by baseball lighting. When softball is to be played on the same area, some of the lights which are used for baseball can be turned off. The change from one to the other involves only a means of electrical control which can be made not only convenient but also inexpensive.

If the fields were laid out in a different relation to each other than that shown in Figure 1, the same poles would not serve for all three applications and much additional equipment would be required to accomplish the same result. The tabulated recommendations at the end of this article indicate how many floodlights should be used for each type of sport and other basic information.

Successful play under floodlights demands a high level of illumination so distributed that the field itself and the ball, as it travels through the air, can be seen clearly from all positions. Great care must be taken that objectionable glare does not rob the players of their skill and spectators of their pleasure. The selection of proper equipment, the installation of that equipment in the correct locations, and the observance of recommended mounting heights all contribute toward giving both the spectator and the player the maximum of visibility and enjoyment. The information contained in this tabulation is based on experience gained through many installations and if followed should result in a well lighted field.

Because of the relatively few burning hours per season, it is usually economical to operate lamps at about 10% over their rated voltage. This increases the light output of the lamp about 35% with an increased power consumption of only about 16%. The lamp life is reduced to approximately 30% of normal but on the average should be sufficient for at least one or more seasons of operation. The economy of over voltage opera-

tion is based on the hours used per year of the system. It is generally found that when a system is to be in use from 50 hours to 200 hours a year it is economical to operate the system at 10% over voltage, and from 200 to 500 hours at 5%. From 500 on up the lamps should be operated at rated voltage.

On sports lighting applications either open or enclosed floodlights may be used. The enclosed type is recommended to prevent lamp breakage from rain. The only alternative to the use of door glasses is the use of hard glass lamps to avoid lamp breakage. Door glasses not only protect the lamps but also prevent accumulations of dust and dirt on the lamps and reflectors.

General Municipal Athletic Field for Football and Softball

In recreational areas where space is at a premium, it is sometimes found to be advantageous to locate the softball fields directly on the football field. This is shown in Figure 2. Two softball fields can be easily accommodated on one football field and the same lights used for either sport with the exception of locations 9 and 10 which are not needed for playing football. The relation of the softball diamonds to the football field is the important thing to be considered, as proper location permits the satisfactory use of the same lights for either sport.

If softball is played only on diamond A, locations 1, 2, 5, 6 and 9 will be the only ones used. Likewise, if played only on diamond B, locations 3, 4, 7, 8 and 10 will be used.

General Municipal Athletic Field for Softball and Six-Man Football

Once again the same general layout is followed. (See Figure 3.) The main purpose of showing this plan is to indicate where the floodlights should be placed when this particular combination is used and the relation of the diamond to the football field. When either softball or football are being played in this combination all of the lights are used.

College, School or Municipal Stadiums for Football, Track and Field Events

In stadiums the floodlights are generally mounted back of the seating facilities. The number of floodlights used varies depending on the class of football played. Floodlights are placed in locations as indicated in the layout in Figure

4 and the number varies from a minimum of twelve in each position up to twenty. If the area in the stadium is to be used for track or field events, it is generally found necessary to readjust as many floodlights as are needed for the events to be run off. It is obvious that control of the projected light (the photometric characteristics of the floodlights) is of vital importance particularly where the poles or towers are behind the seating facilities.

Municipal Park Tennis Courts

A little planning at the time of laying out tennis courts generally results in the ability to light twice as many courts with the same amount of light and expense. If the courts are made up in blocks of two with a space between each block, as in Figure 5, floodlights placed as indicated will light both courts very satisfactorily. The same number of floodlights and poles would be required to light a single court but is not sufficient for three courts. By dividing the courts up into groups of two each, it is not necessary to illuminate three or four in order to play on one and the center courts of a group of three, four or more do not suffer by contrast with those nearer the floodlight poles. The number of lighted tennis courts is increasing rapidly and the playing of this sport after dark is finding public favor.

Municipal Swimming Pools (Outdoor)

The lighting plan indicated in Figure 6 is included because of the constant trend toward larger and larger pools. The conventional pools running up to 60-70 feet wide can be lighted by modern underwater methods very nicely from outside edges. However, with the modern trend toward pools 100 feet to 200 feet wide, the distances involved are too great to span the area from one side to the other even with the largest of lamps and the most efficient projecting equipment. In pools of this type it is recommended that an island such as that indicated in the diagram be installed in the pool. By locating light niches in the island complete coverage can be obtained. The island also has an additional safety feature which cannot be overlooked. It affords a resting place or a haven for inexperienced swimmers who get halfway across the pool and become exhausted. With a pool 100 feet or more wide, a person in the middle underwater is not readily discernible because of the failure of sidewall

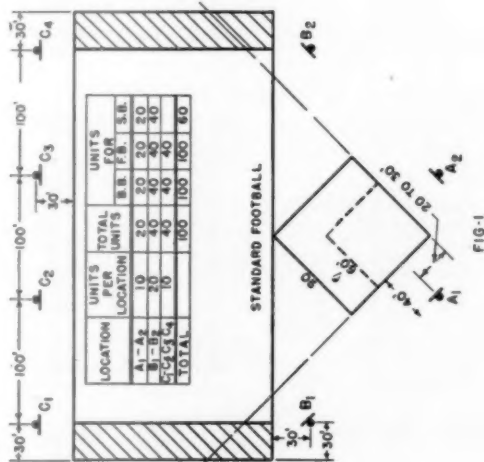


FIG-1

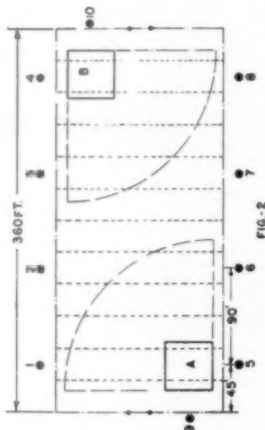


FIG-2

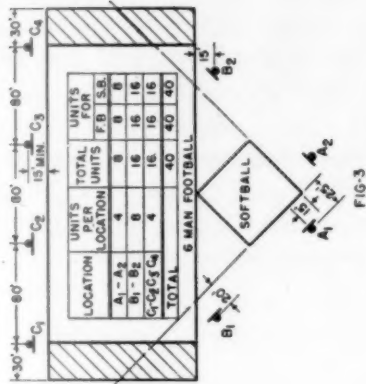


FIG-3

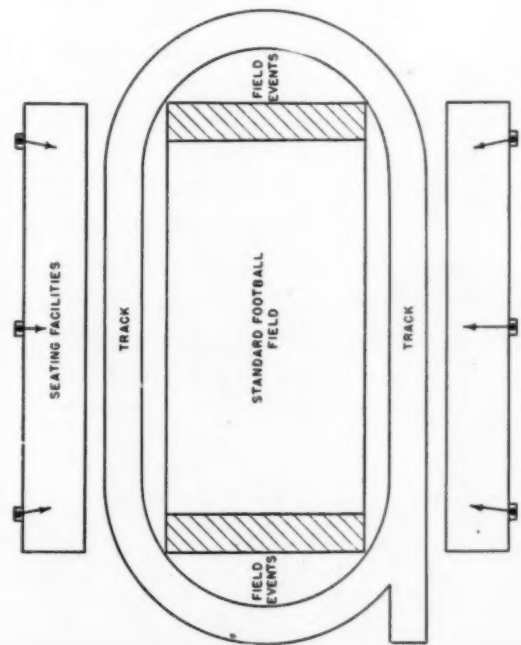


FIG-4

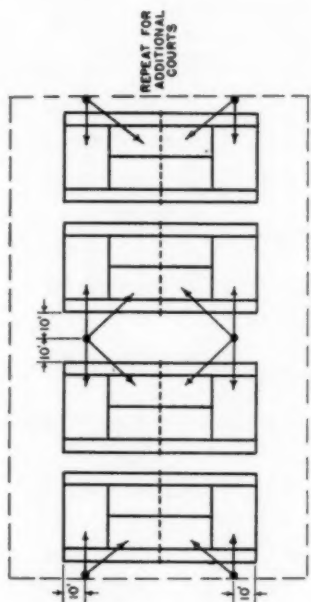


FIG-5

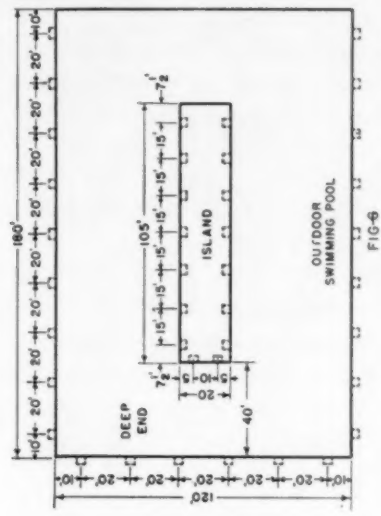


FIG-6

lights to maintain an adequate level across the pool. The island would afford an excellent place for a lifeguard station to forestall such a condition. It must be remembered that the attractiveness of a pool illuminated by underwater floodlights and the safety afforded are the chief claims of success of this method of illumination.

Miscellaneous Minor Sports

The composite chart represented in Figure 7 is included to indicate how some of the games which

are popular with the unskilled can be lighted. These games are easier to light as they do not require as much illumination as the games involving a high degree of skill. These types of recreation are the ones most popular with the general public because they can actually participate in them with a great amount of enjoyment. To encourage the average man to be a contestant and benefit by such participation, the lighting of these minor sports should be kept in mind when a lighting program is inaugurated.

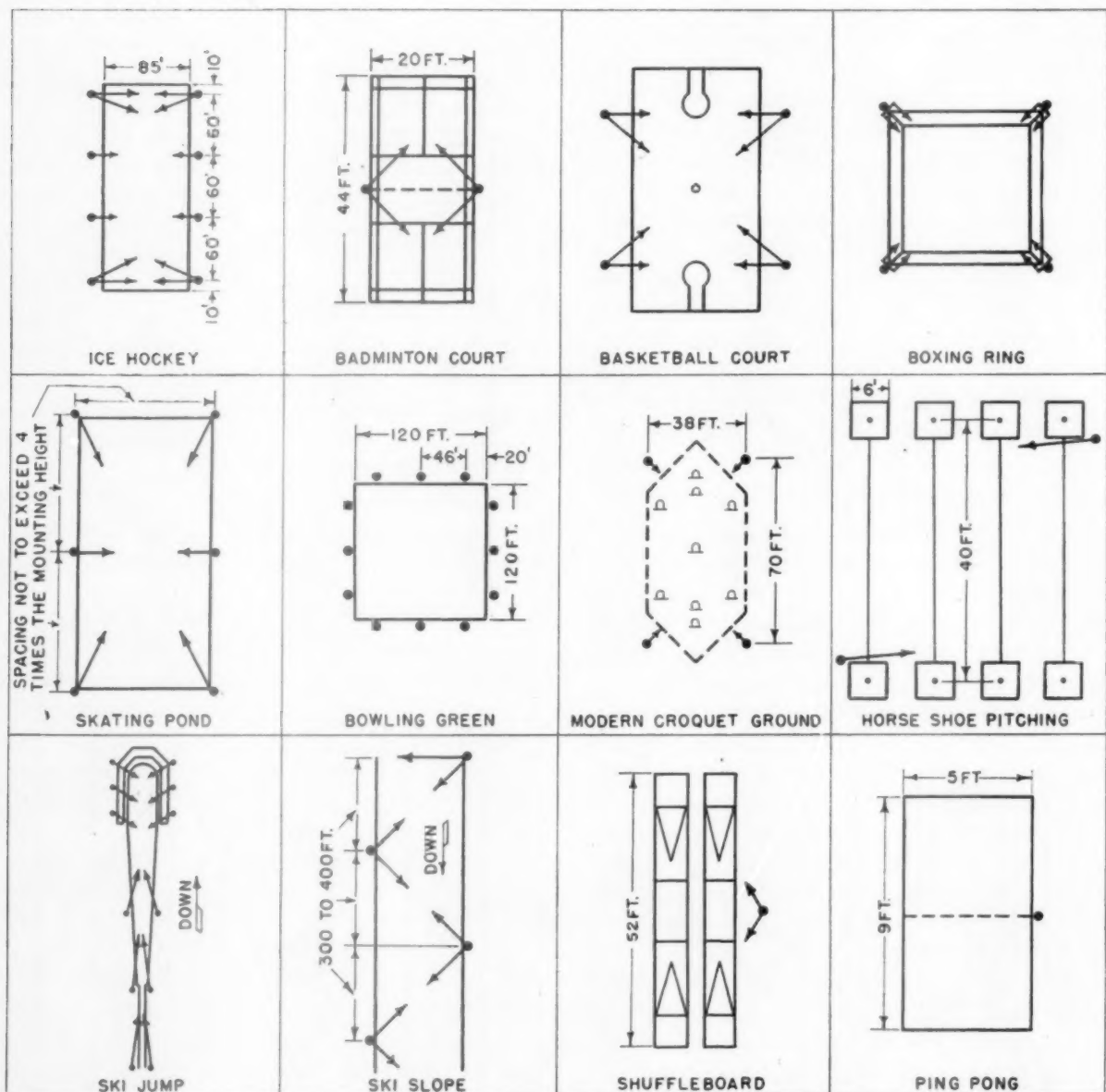


FIG-7

Courtesy Laboratory and Lighting Sales Division, General Electric Company

TABLE OF RECOMMENDATIONS

This table of recommendations is made up based on data collected over a period of years and if followed will result in a satisfactory lighting application. Local conditions, preferences as well

as practices may, of course, vary the levels of lighting and to some extent the methods of application but they should be adhered to as closely as possible.

Sport	Fig.	No. of Locations	Mounting Height	No. of Floodlights	Type of Floodlight	Load R.V.*	Kw. O.V.**
Baseball	1	8	60-70'	100-1500 W.	Both open or enclosed Alzak finished aluminum floodlights should be used. These are available in both polished and etched reflectors. Most open floodlights can be connected into enclosed units by the addition of a door glass and retaining ring.	150	174.0
Softball	1	4	60-70'	60-1500 W.		90	104.0
Football	1	8	60-70'	100-1500 W.		150	174.0
Football	2	8	50'	52-1500 W.		78	90.5
Softball (2 diamonds)	2	10	50'	40-1500 W.		60	69.6
(1 diamond)	2	5	50'	20-1500 W.		30	34.8
Softball	3	8	50'	32-1500 W.		48	55.7
6 Man Football	3	8	40'	40-1500 W.		60	69.6
Football	4	6	100-130'	84-120-1500 W.		126	146.0
Track	4	6	100-130'	Readjust as many as needed.		180	209.0
Field Events	4	4 (Ends)	100-130'		
Tennis Courts	5	4 (2 Courts)	30-35'	8-1500 W.		12	13.9
Tennis Courts	5	6 (4 Courts)	30-35'	16-1500 W.		24	27.9
Swimming Pool	6	The relative spacing and location of lighting niches shown on Fig. 6 should be maintained irrespective of size of pool. Underwater equipment rated 1000 and 1500 W. should be used for this application. From 2 to 3 watts per square foot of pool (bottom surface) are recommended.					
Badminton	7	2	30'	4-1000 W.	Etched Alzak Aluminum or Porcelain Enamel	4	4.6
Basketball	7	4	30'	8-1500 W.	Etched Alzak Aluminum	12	13.9
Boxing Ring	7	4	18'	8-1000 W.	Etched Alzak Aluminum	8	9.28
Bowling Green	7	12	25'	12-1500 W.	Etched Alzak Aluminum or Porcelain Enamel	18	20.9
Croquet Court	7	4	20'	4-1000 W.	Etched Alzak Aluminum or Porcelain Enamel	4	4.6
Horseshoe	7	2	20'	2- 750 W.	Etched Alzak Aluminum or Porcelain Enamel	1.5	1.7
Ice Hockey	7	8	35'	12-1500 W.	Etched Alzak Aluminum	18	20.9
Shuffleboard	7	1	20'	2- 200 W.	Handy Type	.4	...
Skating Pond	7	Spacing and location of floodlights should be adhered to as closely as possible. The watts per square foot recommended are: skating pond .5 watts, ski slope .1 watt.					
Ski Slope	7						
Ski Jump	7	6	30'	6-1500 W.	Etched Alzak Aluminum	9	10.4
Ping-Pong	7	1	15'	1- 200 W.	Handy Type	.2	...

*R.V.—Rated voltage

**O.V.—Over voltage 10%

What They Say About Recreation

"IN LEISURE we repair and rebuild our energies of body and soul. We expand to the release that comes from the excitement of sport, the concentration and enlargement of devotion to a hobby, the joy of following the adventures, comic or tragic, of the heroes of drama and fiction. We emotionally respond to great painting and thrill to great music. The time of leisure is the time of recreation, and re-creation means the rebuilding of the wasted fibres of brain and body and heart."—From *Hours Off* by Daniel A. Lord.

"Perhaps in the soul-satisfying beauties of our national parks and other sacred regions we shall find that we can regain something of that poise of outlook and courage in action which contact with unspoiled Nature may confer on human beings, and so ensure a continuance of our civilization on the lands which were so lately conquered by our ancestors."—Harlean James in *Romance of the National Parks*.

"A dominant note in the ever-expanding processes of education in the future will be happiness. To this end more liberal space for play and recreation will be provided for children, youth and adults. The entire community will participate in the development and enjoyment of school gardens. Pageants and outdoor theater activities will be a part of the program both day and evening. Swimming pools, sun rooms, attractive auditoriums, healthful gymnasiums and other like facilities will be found in these newer schools. Educational trips, more extensive travel, visits to cultural centers, attendance at large scale exhibits, will be enjoyed."—From *Expanding Functions of Education for Pennsylvania*, "Public Education Bulletin," April 1938.

"Leisure means opportunity to rediscover nature. We are living in a society which becomes more and more artificial. Machines are gradually pulling us away from nature. Yet, in this great nation we have for every man, woman and child one and seven-tenths acres of free public land in the form of parks and waters. We need to spend more time in these parks and learn about birds, trees, and flowers."—Eduard C. Lindeman.

"We in the United States are amazingly rich in the elements from which to weave a culture. We have the best of man's past on which to draw, brought to us by our native folk and by folk from all parts of the world. In binding these elements into a national fabric of beauty and strength, let us keep the original fibers so intact that the fineness of each will show in the complete handiwork."—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"There are some things one never forgets. One is the sight of trees at their best—the primeval grandeur of a great forest tract. Trees in all their grace and beauty and majesty, forest giants that have seen the generations come and go, climbing higher and higher into the upper air. There is a fascinating feeling of awe in an ancient wood. Its silence and tranquility does something to the spirit. One does not understand it, but here is something great and august and permanent."

"It is not how many activities, or how many people, or how extensive the program, or how much money is spent on it, but how well it is being done, how permanent it is, how well it is received by the people and what is happening to our community as a result of our coordinated effort."—Alonzo G. Grace, Commissioner of Education, Connecticut.

"If our powers are to be effectively applied in sustaining the forms and achieving the ends of popular government, the humane spirit must be cherished and quickened, and ever brought to bear as a dynamic element in the enrichment of life. Knowledge is not enough. Science is not enough. Both may be employed to kill as well as to heal. Accumulated facts, though high as mountains, give us no instruction in human values and the choices of application. It is the humane spirit that points the way to the good life."—Charles A. Beard in *Education for Democracy*.

"Is it not remarkable that the only distinctive American music has come from the Negro folk songs, the ballads of the Mountaineers, and the songs of the Western cowboys—from the work songs of the common people"—Dwight Sanderson.

Institutes as Valuable In-Service Training

SOME YEARS AGO billboards carried an illustration showing a satisfied looking gentleman puffing a cigarette and declaring, "I'd walk a mile for a Camel."

A picture that probably will never be displayed along the highways is that of a Methodist clergyman in Texas who was prepared to do and did an even more significant thing. For a month he drove forty-seven miles a day to attend a National Recreation Association institute at Fort Worth. Besides his arduous work as a pastor in the town of Chelsea, Rev. C. Clyde Hoggard is district director of work for young people. That perhaps accounts for the special interest he has in recreation.

Interviewed by a local newspaper, Mr. Hoggard said, "I believe the recreation approach is vital to the whole church program and I'm learning lots of new things from the institute. . . . I enrolled because I was anxious personally to contact these particular leaders for their point of view and to acquire new skills. I think their leadership is excellent."

Though the great majority of the nearly 10,000 men and women who have attended such institutes have not been obliged to drive forty-seven miles a day, some have traveled even farther. For example, a recent course in North Carolina, after thorough publicizing, drew from throughout the state. It might be thought that to carry out a regular job and in addition attended an institute several hours a day would prove too great a physical strain. On the contrary, however, the "students" have proved quite equal to the challenge. So much so, that in ten of the forty cities where since September 1935 the institutes have

By **WEAVER W. PANGBURN**
National Recreation Association

Since the fall of 1935 the National Recreation Association has conducted recreation training institutes in forty cities

been held, a second and advanced or different course has been conducted.

Nature of the Institutes

What, in brief, is the purpose of these institutes? Who sponsors them? How are they financed? Who may attend? What is the subject matter?

Looking, for example, at the attractive announcement of the Birmingham course which is going on as this is written, it is seen that the institute's aim is many-sided. That announcement reads as follows:

"Its purpose is to bring to the organization of leisure new inspiration and a new interpretation of objectives; to establish high standards of excellence in recreation; to bring a fresh point of view to paid and volunteer workers and to help them increase their skill in conducting activities; to give to board members and civic leaders a new understanding of the significance of the present opportunity offered in the leisure time field in relation to home, church, school, industry, and public and private recreational agencies; to encourage effective cooperative planning and action, and to harness the potential skills of leaders in the interests of peaceful and democratic living."

While the National Recreation Association provides the faculty for the institutes, the sponsorship is in the hands of local agencies. In Birmingham these are Jefferson County Coordinating Council of Social Forces, Birmingham Park and Recreation Board, Community Chest, Negro Advisory Board of Community Chest with the co-

operation of Birmingham-Southern College, Howard College, and Miles Memorial College. In other cities more or fewer agencies have accepted responsibility. Among them are: service clubs, councils of social agencies, Christian associations, and Federal agencies including the Works Progress

CITIES WHERE INSTITUTES HAVE BEEN HELD

Atlanta, Ga.	*Indianapolis, Ind.	Rochester, N. Y.
Baltimore, Md.	*Kansas City, Mo.	Sacramento, Cal.
Berkeley, Cal.	Knoxville, Tenn.	St. Louis, Mo.
Birmingham, Ala.	*Los Angeles, Cal.	St. Paul, Minn.
*Boston, Mass.	Louisville, Ky.	Salt Lake City and Provo, Utah
Buffalo, N. Y.	Milwaukee, Wis.	*San Antonio, Texas
Chicago, Ill.	Minneapolis, Minn.	San Francisco, Cal.
*Cincinnati, Ohio	Newark, N. J.	Springfield, Mass.
*Cleveland, Ohio	New Orleans, La.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Denver, Colo.	New York, N. Y.	Tampa, Fla.
Detroit, Mich.	*Philadelphia, Pa.	Tulsa, Okla.
Durham, N. C.	*Pittsburgh, Pa.	Worcester, Mass.
Fort Worth, Texas	*Providence, R. I.	
Houston, Texas	Roanoke, Va.	

* City having first and second year institute.



Photo by Lambert Martin, World-News Photographer, Roanoke, Va.

Students taking the music courses at an institute play on the pipes they have made

recreation agencies, members of Parent-Teacher Associations, teachers, program chairmen of clubs, clergymen, church school teachers, adult education and physical education directors, workers in institutions, volunteers from many types of agencies, and case workers among many others are eligible. Usually a

Administration and the National Youth Administration. Even individuals have come forward as co-sponsors.

For the financing of the courses these sponsors combine to underwrite a given amount which represents a portion of the cost of the institute. They are reimbursed from the fees of the students. So far the highest fee for the entire course has been \$15, obviously a very moderate sum. Charges for individual subjects or combinations of subjects are fixed in accordance with a scale appropriate to the charge for the entire course.

Admission to the institutes is open to "all persons interested in recreation leadership or in the subject announced," as the Birmingham prospectus states. Professional leaders from public and semi-public rec-

committee on admissions passes on their qualifications.

The subject matter depends upon the wishes of the sponsoring and participating agencies. In Birmingham classes in arts and crafts, music, and social recreation, each subject presented in thirty class hours, are offered. In other cities the combination of three major courses has included drama and nature study.

(Continued on page 639)

In the drama courses instruction is given in the techniques of producing a play





Introducing the Snow Artist!

THE SNOWMAN in the front yard has undergone considerable change in the last few years.

His unwieldy, proportionless figure has become svelte and sculptured; he has been outfitted with armatures to prevent him from toppling over; he has even been dressed up in natural color. He has been crowded almost out of the yard, however, by a host of seals, dogs, cats, elephants, alligators, prominent personages, buildings, and comic strip characters executed in ice. All this has occurred as a result of widespread interest in the art of snow modeling. Children enjoy it; in addition, they learn about color, design, and manipulation. Snow modeling and the art of sculpture seem on entirely different planes, but the modeler learns the principles by which the sculptor works. Crude self-expression thus can be turned into real creative activity.

The Snow Artist Makes a Statue

One method of snow modeling is to pack snow into a large pile and freeze it. The figure is carved or chipped out with a hatchet. The evident defect in this method is the problem of weight distribution. Since the statue must support its own weight, the variety of subjects which can be modeled according to this plan is limited.

The second method employs slush (made by filling a pail of water with snow) and armatures of boards and wire to support legs and arms for better weight distribution. Since the modeler shapes the form on a frame, this method is similar to that of the clay sculptor. Slush is similar to plaster of paris or clay in its pliability, but slush can be chipped, carved, and smoothed even after it is frozen.

The sculptor first chooses his subject and draws a picture of the proposed statue. (At Dartmouth College modelers reproduce their subjects in clay

to make sure of correct placing of armatures and proper distribution of weight.) By drawing lines on the picture, measurements are taken for constructing the model in proportionate size. The beginner should be cautioned against selecting a subject which requires an intricate armature of boards, sticks, and wire. Buildings, reclining figures or figures which can be erected around sturdy supports are practical. Experienced modelers relate that it is easier to make life size statues than small ones.

After deciding upon a model and cutting the armatures, the sculptor selects his tools. He must have the armatures ready to put together and wire or nails to fasten them. He must have a large bucket and a sprinkling can or a hose in order to make slush. He must have a dipper to remove the slush from the bucket to the framework, a shovel to make a platform for the model, and a paddle, trowel, knife, hatchet, and wood rasp (for hair effects) to shape the snow into the desired form. If he wants to give color to his work of art, he also will need Kalsomine and a two-inch brush to apply it.

The first step in the actual modeling is making a bank of snow two or three feet high. The model will be erected upon this platform. The place where the statue is built is of great importance. If possible it should be displayed against a dark surface or building so it will show up to greater advantage.

The boards chosen for the legs should be cut a foot longer than the actual measurements so they can be sunk into the base as extra support for the model. The sculptor piles slush or snow about the leg boards and then pours water over the entire structure so it will freeze and become solid.

The rest of the framework is erected and wired or nailed together. A large box can be placed in



the center of the body of the figure as a part of the armature. This will lessen the gross weight of the finished model and will decrease the possibility of its toppling over.

Now the actual modeling begins. The constructor applies the slush to the armature, building and shaping with paddle or trowel as he goes. Even after the slush has frozen he can change the figure by chipping it with a hatchet. He will be able to experiment, for if the weather stays cold he can continue remodeling over a period of several days.

He views the statue from all sides to assure correct proportion. When it is satisfactory, he may decide that outlining is necessary. In this case, oil paint can be applied with a brush. Kalsomine, in a pasty consistency, is used to color the model. The water freezes, leaving the color in the ice. For some models at Dartmouth ice cakes have been dyed to use as a colorful background or for the base of a panel in relief.

After the finished statue is sprayed on a cold night it looks like a carving in ice—and it won't melt easily.

If the modeler wants to display his work at night, lighting by small spotlights is very effective. Care must be taken in placing the lights to achieve the best possible effects; the placing depends on the size and shape of the model. The strength of the lights is governed by the size of the subject.

Contests in Snow Modeling

When carrying on a community snow modeling contest, it is well to limit the age of the participants or to arrange for various age divisions. The contestants should be encouraged to attempt models other than snowmen. Modeling in individual front yards is preferable to modeling in a central park because of the difficulties with transportation of materials and the expense involved in the spring clean up. Moreover, the models don't show up as well as when they are displayed individually. It is wise to set a deadline for the construction work and to ask that the contestants submit pictures of their models as they finish them. When all the pictures are in, the judges make their selections.

Minneapolis has held snow modeling contests for a number of years, using two methods. A city-wide contest has been held at a centrally located park. The disadvantage lies in the tremendous amount of necessary hauling of materials and equipment to one area. When the models melt in the spring, all the boards, sticks, and wires must be cleared away by the city. The second type of contest tried out was on the basis of districts. The children modeled at neighborhood parks, and a final contest among district winners determined the city snow modeling champion. Inexpensive medals and cups were given as awards. The Recreation Department suggests that groups as well as individuals should be encouraged to enter the contest.

(Continued on page 640)

NOTE: The two cuts reproduced here are used by courtesy of the Union County, New Jersey, Park Commission.

Golf and Country Clubs for Winter Sports

By CHESTER C. CONANT

A REVELATION to the increasing number of ardent winter sports enthusiasts in Massachusetts is the fact that slowly but surely golf and country clubs of the state are opening their grounds for winter use to their members and, in some instances, to the public at large. This awakening is credited to the tremendous popularity of winter sports throughout the country and to the fact that the more active clubs realize that their grounds provide ideal opportunities for winter activities.

The golfer who has himself been affected by the winter sports "bug" is quick to realize that his favorite fourteen hole which drops almost a mile to the green would make a fine location for a mile-a-minute toboggan chute; or that tough, uphill third with its smooth, even fairway would be a much better practice slope for skiing than Si Brown's rock-ribbed pasture. Directors are discovering that a well organized winter program promotes interest and fellowship within the club, which does not detract a bit from membership for the following year. A winter sports program also solves the ever-present problem of keeping the head greens-keeper and his aides busy during what was formerly the off season.

A Few Conclusions

That interest in a year-round program for golf courses is on an upward trend has been brought out by the results of a questionnaire sent out by the writer to many of the golf organizations throughout the state. Pertinent conclusions obtained from a study of the returns might well be:

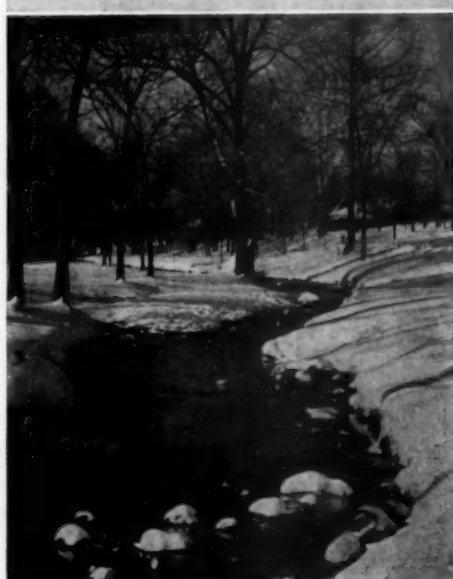
That nearly half of the clubs encourage winter sports on their courses.

That skiing, skating, and winter golf are the most popular activities, with ski jumping, tobogganing, and carnivals second in importance.

That an average of twenty per cent of the memberships of the various clubs use the facilities.

That the greater majority of the clubs were not located near the private or state winter sports development.

Most of the clubs heard from were open to the public for recreational purposes during the winter months and claimed a suitable topography for nearly all of the various winter sports.



The question, "Do you believe that a winter sports program is becoming increasingly important in the year-round schedule of golf and country clubs?" was answered unanimously in the affirmative.

Weather Conditions

The prime requisite in considering and promoting a winter sports program of any kind is a definite idea of the type of weather to expect. It would be folly to construct a permanent and expensive ski jump or downhill trail in a section where the average snowfall is less than thirty inches and the average winter temperature over thirty-five degrees. From a brochure by E. J. Domina, "Snowfall Survey for Massachusetts," written for the Massachusetts State Planning Board from data secured from the United States Weather Bureau in Boston, there is sufficient evidence to establish sound general conclusions warranting investment in winter sports facilities and promotion in ninety per cent of the state of Massachusetts. It will perhaps be surprising for old timers who claim that our winters today are mild compared to those of past seasons to learn that the average snowfall statistics and the mean temperature data collected from 1926-1936 at stations in a number of cities throughout the state vary by less than ten per cent from data which had been collected at six of these stations over a period of forty years. Inasmuch as these stations cover an area representative of the greater part of the state, the amount of snowfall and mean temperature for each section may be reliably interpreted by means of maps and graphs.

From statistics available there seems to be justification for the development of all winter sports activities in all sections of the state west of Boston over a long period of years. This statement does not mean, however, that a lighter program is not justified in the southeastern part of the state, but that the reliability of good conditions is uncertain. Thus a short-time or simplified program in relation to existing conditions might prove more favorable.

Financing

Very important in carrying out an organized winter sports program is the problem of finances, since on this may hinge either the development of a better group of facilities or the closing of the club to all winter sports activities as a result of financial reverses.

It has seemed advisable for most of the private clubs to charge a certain fee for the season, showing preference to year-round members over non-members.

The following program card was devised by the Weston Golf Club, a leader in the winter sports field:

"The rates for membership in winter sports are as follows:

Family membership	\$20.00
Husband and wife	10.00
Individual	7.50
Junior	5.00

"The usual rebates to members in the event of there being less than fifty days of skating and coasting combined will be in effect. The complete list of rebates is posted in the club office.

"Membership cards for winter sports are available to non-members of the club who have been approved by this committee. Rates for such members are fifty per cent higher than for club members.

"The charge for guests is seventy-five cents per day.

"Your cooperation is asked in signing all guests either with the attendant or at the club office or in the book provided for this purpose at the pond.

"Arrangements will be made with a professional ski instructor for beginners and experienced skiers if a sufficient number are interested. Information about classes will be mailed.

"Please list on the enclosed post card the members of your family who may wish to take ski lessons. Names of those who are not members of the club but who would like to take these may be given to the chairman.

"The rink will be used most of the time for informal hockey. Occasional reservations will be made for games. Will those interested in forming a club team communicate with Mr. Alexander Winsor? A junior team will be organized during vacation.

"Meadowbrook School will have the use of the pond Mondays through Thursdays until four o'clock except during holidays. As in past years, winter sports members may use the pond during these hours if conflicting in no way with the school.

"The Winter Carnival will be Friday, December 30th, weather permitting.

"Our committee welcomes suggestions."

Facilities

The problem of facilities, natural and artificial, holds an important place.

Since skiing is our most popular winter sport, we are first concerned with that activity. Its prime prerequisite is a wide open slope, with a grade of fifteen per cent or more. Golf courses are happily adapted to this activity because of their rugged topography and the smoothness of their fairways, conditions which make it possible to ski on as little as four inches of snow. (Some ski instructors have intimated that all that is needed to ski on golf terrain is a good heavy frost.) Welcome additions to those who are unable to find the time to ski during the day time the floodlights on the slopes. This factor works out particularly well on municipal courses where there are apt to be large crowds on hand during the evening sessions.

Ski Safety

A necessary precaution that must be taken is the reservation of open slopes for skiing only. An article from the *Springfield Republican* calls attention to the danger of permitting skis and toboggans on the same slopes, and the importance of park department supervision or a division of the area with separate zones for each type of winter sport.

Hockey and Curling

Throughout the country, ice skating and hockey are giving its chief competitor, skiing, a real run for being the most popular of our winter sports. Since the weather conditions in Massachusetts are favorable for the pursuit of this activity from December through March, it should be of prime importance in the winter programs of golf and country clubs. While many of our courses possess natural water hazards, which may very conveniently be converted into skating rinks during the winter, it has been found practical to flood tennis courts or level fairways to provide areas for ice skating. Curling, a fine sport somewhat similar to that of bowling, should be encouraged and instituted for those who have passed the summer of their lives yet who wish to enjoy an afternoon of brisk, invigorating exercise.

Tobogganing

Tobogganing and ski jumping are winter recreations of the thrill type and require artificial facilities and considerable upkeep. Most tobogganing is done in chutes which are con-

structed so as to follow the contour of the hills upon which they are laid. Some slides have highly elevated trestles to gain their start, especially where the topography is fairly level. Such a one is found on the Northfield Golf Course, Northfield, Massachusetts.

The following is a short description of the location and design of toboggan chutes from a paper by Samuel P. Snow as published in the *American School and University*:

"The toboggan slide often provides the incentive which draws from the fireside those who lack the enthusiasm necessary to participate in more active sports.

"The first thing to look for in laying out any sort of toboggan facility is a gently sloping hill having a maximum gradient of not more than forty per cent at its brow. Secondly, this hill should preferably face to the north or the northeast so that the ice in the chute will melt as little as possible.

"The third requirement is at least a four inch snowfall for the outrun of the chute. If there are not four inches of snow on the ground at all times there must be at least enough snowfall to maintain a course forty yards wide and four inches deep at the end of the chute.

"The entire slide should be built straight. Although topography tends to govern the location of a chute, curves even though carefully designed by an engineer make it possible for the toboggan to go over the sides through carelessness or recklessness.

"The chute should follow the natural contour of the ground, including a few secondary places to add variety and speed, thereby avoiding ugly scaffolding and an accompanying increase in construction costs. Some designers advocate building a sudden drop or two on a toboggan chute, but this is thought by the writer to be a poor policy. The chute in general should be clear of trees and other obstructions to prevent serious accidents in case the toboggan should overturn."

Ski Jumps

Unless the location is naturally situated and unless the golf club desires to go into the venture for profit, no ski jump should exceed thirty meters in size. Although there is no definite limit or size that might be said to be

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The material presented in this article has been taken from a term paper submitted by Mr. Conant in a Special Problems Course in the Department of Physical Education for Men, Massachusetts State College, June 1939.

A Shelf Show for Community Craftsmen

It is not too much to hope that a Shelf Show may, some day, become a community's permanent art exhibit

By CORA SHERBURN
Lincoln, Nebraska

PEOPLE USING their leisure hours in arts and handicrafts work need conditions favorable for increasing skills and knowledge; they need appreciation and encouragement. It is not always enough stimulus to continued effort for them to display their work even once a year. More frequent displays will not only arouse the competitive "spurt," but they will encourage a steady effort to excel in skills, as well as supplying greater satisfactions to the artisans and the local citizens.

A Shelf Show is one means of displaying the handiwork of a select group of eight to twelve persons. The entire exhibit should be composed of an arrangement of shelves with one shelf assigned to each individual exhibiting.

The purposes of a Shelf Show are many. It provides a constant display of selected arts and crafts articles, stimulating the interest of participants and observers. It encourages fine workmanship, promotes originality and creative skills, and gives recognition to advanced students in the field.

The Shelf Show may be set up in a town of 5,000 or more population. Such an activity is an excellent means of reaching persons in the community who are not directly served by the recreation centers and its leaders. Of course, the recreation supervisor and leaders, in cooperation with the city council, should initiate the exhibit, working with a local art club, other organized clubs, or a group of interested persons.

The first step is to inform the "key" persons of the town—whether potential exhibitors or onlookers—of the purpose of the Shelf Show. Next, the leaders must find a group which is willing to sponsor the show.

In arranging for the preliminary exhibit (from which the best craftsmen are chosen for the Shelf Show), they must select a centrally located spot: the town library, a store window, community club room, or recreation cen-

ter. The preliminary display may be a Shelf Show contest, or a city-wide exhibit. The award basis for the contest would be admittance to the Shelf Show proper.

The next step is the construction of the shelves, which may be of varying depth and height. They should, however, accommodate at least twelve articles, with background space and attached rods for hanging textiles. They may be modernistic cabinets, or set-back shelves in a group. Ivory or French gray paint is generally preferred as a neutral background for varied shapes, colors, and textures. Often the shadows cast by the articles add much to the display.

All through the preparation, publicity should be circulated concerning the project. The leaders must arrange for posters and news stories, prepare a group of rules and qualifications and suitable legends to explain the exhibits, as well as compile a list of probable exhibitors who should receive invitations to enter the Shelf Show preliminaries. Possible channels for publicity are: newspaper stories; folders or invitations announcing each new group of Shelf Show exhibitors; lessons, lectures, and illustrative material at the recreation center, which will aid in increasing knowledge and interest in various elements of the show.

In Lincoln, Nebraska, the criteria by which the craftsmen were judged were: native Nebraska craft media; Nebraska design motifs; originality in model, design, and sketch (this eliminated copy and pattern work); excellence of workmanship, design, usefulness, beauty, and application of idea to the art subject. The judging can be done by a selection committee. The members of this com-

mittee should have a thorough knowledge of arts and crafts, and skill in encouraging exhibitors to greater effort.

After the final selections have been made for the first Shelf Show, there should be other contests at stated in-

Miss Sherburn, who has had a number of years of experience as art and music instructor in the Emergency Adult Education Project and as specialized supervisor of Arts and Crafts for WPA Recreation Projects at Hastings, Nebraska, is now specialized supervisor of the state-wide crafts project in Nebraska.

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Child Development Through Play and Recreation

"Play is the natural impulse of the child. It is the center of all interests and activities to which other interests, even eating and sleeping, are often subordinate. When we speak of play, therefore, as a need of children, we speak about that which to them is most important and most necessary, if they are to develop as normal, healthy individuals." This is the opening paragraph of a report from the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy which all friends of recreation will be interested in seeing. It is possible here to present only a résumé.

IN WASHINGTON, January eighteenth to twentieth, public spirited citizens from all parts of the country gathered to hear and discuss reports on various phases of child welfare. An earlier preliminary conference had been held on April twenty-sixth, 1939. At one of the section meetings a report on child development through play and recreation was discussed by the delegates present who had been invited to attend this particular session, and a few changes were suggested. At the main session of the Conference a brief summary of this report was presented.

The Importance of Play

The report itself emphasized the importance of play in the life of the child. "Recreation for children in a democracy should reflect in its program, organization, and operations those values which are implicit in the democratic way of life. This means, among other things, a program that emerges from the life of the people; a leadership that represents and releases the deepest needs and interests of persons; a relationship with people in the community that involves them in responsible participation, both in planning and in management; a form of administration that is democratic, not autocratic; a method that utilizes group experience and group channels in the total process."

Such an interpretation of recreation must recognize the importance of the family unit and of facilities and services designed to meet the leisure time needs of whole families. It must realize the universality of the need for recreation and the requirements of people of low as well as high income, of all ages, of both sexes, of all sections of the country, of occupational groups, and of racial and ethnic backgrounds.

The Play and Recreation Needs of Children

The Conference recorded its recognition of the significance of leisure. Paralleling the importance of housing, health, and formal education are the uses of free time. These include not only the personal and social values of play and recreation but also the far reaching individual and group outcomes of informal education programs for children and youth in our democracy.

"All children and youth need experience through which their elemental desire for friendship, recognition, adventure, creative expression, and group acceptance can be realized. Normal family life contributes much toward meeting these basic emotional needs. Voluntary participation in informal education and recreation under favorable conditions also contributes greatly toward this same result. They help to meet certain developmental needs, the need of congenial companionship with both sexes, the need for emotional development and a healthy independence, as well as other needs that arise at different stages in the individual's passage toward maturity. They furnish, finally, an important means whereby the child can express his functional need for the development of motor, manual, and artistic skills, for contact with nature, for creative contemplation, for nonvocational learning, for the socializing experience of group life, and for responsible participation in community life."

If these important needs are to be met, certain basic instruments are necessary.

The Committee lists among these requirements time for play; places in which children can move freely and safely; play areas and play materials which they can use by themselves; and opportunities for self-expression and spontaneous play.

In spite of the progress which has been made in the multiplication of facilities, in the enactment of enabling legislation, in the enrichment of the recreation program, and in the training of leaders, there are still many unmet needs and there are groups of children who have fewer than average opportunities for participation in a recreation program. The Committee cites the needs still existing among children of families of low income groups; the lack of adequate facilities and leadership for Negro children especially in the southern states; the failure to provide more effectively for children in rural areas particularly in non-farm rural areas, in migratory families, and in families living in depressed rural communities. Children in slum areas in large cities are suffering from lack of playground and park areas.

The Committee also points to the needs of children in certain age groups—of the pre-school child for whom programs are the exception rather than the rule; of young people leaving school for whom social contacts and recreation are essential; of girls who do not yet have recreational advantages comparable with those accorded boys; and of children with special problems whose needs call for an expanded and concerted effort and planning among welfare and educational and recreational agencies. "The needs of these groups constitute a challenge to our democracy. Play is as vital to the child's developing personality as food is to his growing body. Children are children but once. Their time is play time."

Recreation for All

Communities desiring to give specific attention to existing inequalities of play and recreational opportunities for children are urged in the Committee's report to take stock of their own situations and to give consideration to careful planning along a number of lines.

Playground areas of primary schools and the buildings and grounds of secondary and consolidated schools should be open and under supervision for community use after school hours, at week-ends, on holidays, in summer and winter.

Legislative action should be sought by agencies of all kinds which will make possible cooperative action be-

tween school and recreation agencies. Joint planning groups in which city and county agencies participate might well be set up, in the opinion of the Committee, to help provide for children outside city limits and in adjacent rural areas and to give consideration to long-range planning.

All recreation programs for children should incorporate in their programs the active use of libraries, museums, health agencies, schools, parks, art schools and galleries, and social recreation facilities in the furtherance of a total community recreation program.

Children should have access to book collections so essential to the fostering of good reading habits and the exploration of individual interest and hobbies. "All recreation agencies will enrich their programs by establishing close associations with public libraries."

Municipal and county parks and forest agencies, in collaboration with similar national and state agencies, should provide park and camping areas especially for low-income and minority groups.

Housing development should be encouraged to enter into cooperative agreement with local communities so that established standards of recreation facilities will become effective for housing residents and the entire neighborhood. Methods of providing garden plots for people living in crowded areas should be explored.

Recreational activities should be planned and carried out to meet the physical and psychological needs of children of all age groups.

It is further suggested that special emphasis be given to public education in the value and importance of leisure time through farm journals, the press, and radio; to parent education in the fields of mental hygiene and the play needs of children at various age levels; to school recreation programs and their extension to recent graduates; and to general training in the principles and

programs of recreation for all rural workers in child welfare, teachers, extension workers, ministers, health officials, volunteers, librarians, and social service workers. Civic orchestras, people's theaters, and art museums should be organized and maintained for the enjoyment of all.

"Play and recreation in and of themselves have values for the individual. To emphasize recreation as a means of reducing or preventing juvenile delinquency, of developing character and citizenship, or achieving some other worthy end, is to slur over its essential character, its developmental and creative role as play, fun, relaxation, release, joy. Play and recreation are part of the soil in which personality grows. Their central significance lies in the fact that it is during leisure one is most free to be himself."

Education in the Selection of Leisure Pursuits

In the opinion of the Committee, public and private leisure-time agencies would profit by reconsidering their attitude toward various kinds of commercial recreation, adopting a positive approach in which a sustained effort should be made to assist all consumers in their choice of play and leisure activities.

The Committee further stresses the value of a leisure-time information service directed to families, which would cover the following fields:

Current motion pictures, radio programs, magazines, books, periodicals, lectures, concerts, plays, and exhibits.

Standards for selecting toys for children and information on inexpensive game equipment for home use.

Places of interest to visit; low-cost vacation places for week-ends and holidays; interesting drives and excursions, picnic spots, trails, nature museums, and sports areas.

Location and programs of community centers, sports areas, nursery schools, children's play centers, parent education classes, workshops, community festivals and play days, settlement houses, and educational and recreation centers.

Formation of groups for listening to radio programs and discussing movies; formation of committees of parents to advise with operators of commercial amusements.

The directing of children and parents to public libraries and inexpensive juvenile book departments; encouraging the public library to establish browsing libraries in recreation centers; and the creation of toy lending libraries.

Formation of and leadership assistance to volunteer groups who undertake some responsibility in supplying information to the central service.

Qualified Leadership

"The key to a successful play and recreation program is leadership," states the report. "The leadership of volunteer play and recreation groups requires persons of rich background and experience sensitive to individual as well as group needs and proficient in several recreation skills." Accordingly, the maintenance of standards which have been established is of primary importance. The Committee urges that preparation for all leaders

"Recreational activities should be designed to stimulate cooperative endeavor, to give immediate satisfying experiences, to utilize local resources, and to build interests which can be enjoyed further in later years, such as music, drama, art, discussion and reading, as well as active games and sports. They should offer many opportunities for boys and girls to work and play together."

in community play and recreation "should be generally comparable in amount and thoroughness to that required for the profession most closely related to it—namely, public education."

As rapidly as possible, recreation positions paid by public funds should be placed under a merit system. Training for recreation workers and in-service training should be encouraged.

Planning for the Play and Recreation Needs of Children

"Recreation requires planning on a national, regional, state, and community basis, and such planning to be effective calls for the collaboration of public, private, non-profit, and commercial agencies." While urging the recognition of the development of recreation and the constructive use of leisure time as a public responsibility on a par with responsibility for education and health, the Committee acknowledges the contribution made by voluntary associations and organizations and their continued functioning. "Groups of citizens also acting through private agencies should assume a part of this responsibility, because of the historic role of private agencies in experimentation and the development of standards, and in order to provide a continuous channel for the voluntary participation characteristic of a democratic society."

The distinctions between public and private agencies in the field of recreation are becoming less important, the report further points out. "Of greater concern is the provision of opportunities for the entire population and cooperative intelligent planning for them. The particular importance of private agencies lies in the fact that they provide a medium through which groups of citizens through voluntary effort can identify, interpret, and seek to meet some specialized community need. Particularly is this the case in relation to areas of activity which are resisted or as yet are unrecognized by the larger community. Private agencies also play a vital role because they have emphasized responsibility and participation on the part of volunteers, have provided joint policy and program planning on a continuous basis, and have brought volunteer and professional leaders into

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A Ten-Year Park Program

AS A RESULT of the 1938 election, and in accordance with instructions of the City Council, the Planning Commission of Portland, Oregon, was authorized to review the findings of a park report prepared in 1936. It was also authorized to work with the Federated Community Clubs in studying the program. The Federated Community Clubs had sponsored a referendum on the charter amendment authorizing a .4 mill tax levy for park purposes, designed to yield approximately \$100,000 a year for ten years.

On May 3rd the Federated Community Clubs presented its report to the Planning Commission. This was followed by a series of hearings at which the various zone chairmen working under this central committee were heard. Then followed a thorough field inspection on the part of the members of the Parks Committee of the Planning Commission and a careful study of land values, population distribution, present land usage and other factors affecting the various sites by the staff of the Planning Commission.

After a check of the report of the Community Clubs, the City Planning Commission's Parks Committee presented its finding to the Community Clubs group for re-study in the light of obtaining certain refinements in the plan in order to secure an even spread of recreational areas in the city-wide plan and in order to secure the most economical plan by avoiding any duplication of service. This process of re-planning the plan involved a series of nine meetings with the Community Clubs Committee on Parks.

Principles Involved in the City-Wide Plan

1. The elementary school grounds and existing park playgrounds should form the backbone of the recreational system for children of elementary age. It anticipates the coordination of all school grounds and park playgrounds in a unified system. This will make it possible to obtain an economical spread of service throughout the city with

The City Planning Commission of Portland, Oregon, has issued a recommended ten-year park program proposed under authority of charter amendment and approved by referendum vote November 3, 1938. The methods of procedure, the principles involved in the selection of sites, and the policy of financial disbursements are of interest to executives and officials concerned with the planning of programs. Further information in regard to the plan may be secured from Charles McKinley, City Planning Commission.

savings of many thousands of dollars in acquisition of land.

2. The plans would embrace the entire urban area and provide units of suitable location and size for all age groups.

3. Neighborhood parks as well as playgrounds for children should be located in connection with the ele-

mentary schools in order to have in addition to basic playground facilities other features for all age groups within half a mile. The school house can thus be used as a community house without expensive duplication of buildings.

4. In addition to the primary playground system there is need for additional playgrounds to supplement the primary playgrounds, particularly in areas of dense population. These are especially valuable in summer months and will have a basic service radius of a quarter mile.

Playfields serving youth of high school age and adults are based on a one-mile service area. These provide space for the various sports. The basis for a system of playfields is the high school plant. However, extra playfields on special sites are sometimes needed to provide extra service. By judicious arrangement in the city-wide plant a complete service for all age groups can be obtained. In this plan certain sites will be single duty (playground); double duty (playground-neighborhood park) or triple duty (playground-playfield-neighborhood park).

The income from the .4 mill tax levy, approximately \$100,000 each year for ten years, is to be spent primarily for the acquisition of sites. This includes the purchase of new sites, the extension of school sites, and other features. This phase of policy represents some departure from the original plan that was made in 1936.

A complete list of the proposed new sites with descriptions and location is given. The document contains maps indicating the location of the existing and proposed sites.

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Square Dancing Is Fun, But--

Teach an Easy One First!

Some very practical advice for those seeking the best possible way to get a maximum of enjoyment from the old-time square dances so popular in earlier days

By HOMER F. DAVIS
George Williams College
Chicago, Illinois

"PLAY PARTY" games are neither barn dances nor square dances. Highly enjoyable as they are, they are not the type of dance that was danced throughout America when this country was in the process of settling down.

After you have danced the simple circle-type dances, you may feel the desire to enter the field of real old-time square dancing. If it is a new experience for you, you will be carried away with the pure fun of doing the various figures. Everyone, from nine years up, likes square dancing—provided the dances are properly taught. Young people take readily to this form of dance when they have been carefully instructed. Square dancing is an activity that can be used frequently in planning recreation for them. As a mixer it is ideal. It serves to break down the reserve so often present in the modern "social" dances, and tends to eliminate "wall flowers." If there is an excess number of girls, they can dance together and enjoy the unusual experience of learning the girls' and the boys' parts.

Probably the best way to become experienced in calling square dances is to attend square dances until you become familiar with the calls and know how to teach the various movements. If no such opportunity presents itself in your community, you will find a great deal of help in the literature on square dancing. For a start, Kit T of the Handy II series, which costs twenty-five cents and is published by the Cooperative Recreation Service, Delaware, Ohio, will be helpful. You may be able to find reference material on your library's shelves, or you may be fortunate enough to discover an "old-timer" who can be of assistance to you.

Start with a small group and teach the dances thoroughly. If you can get about eight persons, or at the most sixteen, who will agree to meet for

two or three nights, you all can learn enough for safe teaching of larger groups. The process grows on itself, for each learner in turn becomes a teacher.

I recall that I was not particularly fond of square dancing when a boy on the farm, because I rarely understood the caller and seldom knew what to do when I did understand him. There were no teachers, as we understand teaching. One learned by experience, and when we continually became confused, much to the disgust of the older people, we gradually gave up square dancing. For this reason, every call should be given loudly and clearly. Avoid fancy language and jingles until your group is well enough along to appreciate the little "nonsense" that creeps into the various calls and adds color to the calling. But above all, be sure your group knows what each call means and can execute the figure promptly. Otherwise the dancers will become confused, and, if they do manage to complete the figure, they will not be ready for the next one at the proper time.

The art of imitation must be used in teaching the square. Take the dance apart, bit by bit, and have the group walk through the parts until they know them each by name, and they will gain the thrill that comes with doing the dances correctly in the proper time. You must be careful not to keep the dancers so long on drill that they become tired and disinterested, but at the same time you should avoid leaving a dance too soon. It is annoying to the dancers to spend time learning a dance, only to have the instructor switch to something else just as they would enjoy practicing what they have learned.

Once again, I advise you to teach each figure so that the dancers will understand it thoroughly and can go through it quickly and correctly when the call is given. Some of the more difficult figures

can be omitted until your group can do the easier dances fairly well. If they enjoy the easier ones they will probably ask for the more difficult ones as they progress. A good practice is to repeat the dances you have taught, adding one new one each time.

"Allemande left" is a figure that seems to bother the beginner, yet I have taught a large group to do this figure in a short time. It is really simple to execute, but it can be quite confusing, and no one can do what he does not understand. Therefore, take five or ten minutes at the start of the dance to have the group walk through the movement until everyone has a good understanding of it and can move into it quickly when "allemande left" is called. This is a call which is used so much, particularly in the middle west, that it should be learned so well that it becomes an automatic movement. Then, of course, your dancers must learn the grand march, or "grand right and left." This should not be hard, especially if the group has been dancing the circle dances where the figure is used often.

A few minutes' instruction in the proper way to swing will be helpful. There are two ways to swing, and the chances are that if your dancers are left to themselves they will use both ways—some swinging on the inner foot as a pivot, and some using both feet to take quick little steps as they move around in a small circle. In teaching the first method, I instruct the girls to bend slightly backward and to keep the inner foot as still as possible, using it as a pivot. This will add grace and ease to the swing. It should be freely executed, with no hopping or stiffness. But do not worry if the swinging is a little "hoppy" at first. As the dancers gain more experience, many of the rough spots will automatically disappear. I find that two or three complete turns are enough in the swings of the average dance, although in some communities they swing and swing.

Later on "right and left through," "do-si-do" (really a beautiful figure), and other calls can be learned, but avoid attempting these figures at the beginning.

Bear in mind that many of the squares can be modified to fit the experience of the group. A swing may be eliminated here, a "circle four" there and so on. With further experience your group will expect these more difficult figures, and will have built up adequate

preparation. The first square you try should be an easy one. I know of no easier yet no more popular square than "Bow a little, jig a little, swing a little," which has been a favorite wherever I have used it. It involves no difficult figure and includes "allemande left" and "grand right and left." Its ease of execution and the enjoyment derived from it will give the dancers confidence and make them ask for more.

Here are the calls:

Introduction and Chorus

1. All eight balance and all eight swing.
2. Allemande left, right hand to your partner, and a grand right and left.
3. Meet your honey and promenade eight till you come straight.

Change Call

4. First couple balance and first couple swing.
5. First gent lead out to the right of the ring.
6. Now bow a little, jig a little, swing a little.
7. On to the next.
8. Now bow a little, jig a little, swing a little.
9. On to the next.
10. Now bow a little, jig a little, swing a little.
11. Home you go and everybody swing.

Then (2) and (3) are called, after which the second couple balances and swings and the second gent goes around in the ring in the same manner as the first gent did. After all the men have gone around, it is the ladies' turn, beginning with the first lady. The dance is ended with the chorus call.

Explanation of the calls:

(1) Partners back away from each other a step or two and bow, after which they swing for two or three complete turns in place.

(2) Each gentleman turns to the lady on his left, takes her left hand in his left hand, and turns her completely around in place, counter-clockwise, so that he comes back face to face with his own partner, who meanwhile has been turned by the gentleman on her right. He then takes his partner's right hand in his right hand, passes her, gives the next lady his left hand, the next his right, and so on, until he meets his own partner half way around the ring.

One way to help the men with this call is to interpret it to them as "all the men left." In spite of this, some will stick out the right hand and get all

"Try this easy square dance first," is Mr. Davis' advice. "Your group will love it. If you are a beginner or an advanced square dancer, one who knows his 'do-si-dos,' you will find it a lot of fun."

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"Places of Children's Joy"

By DEMITRIOS LEZOS

AS A GREEK I feel I can speak freely of a subject near to my heart—training for physical fitness via children's playgrounds in my native land. The ancient "glory that was Greece" has lived through the ages in the minds of the world as a three-fold symbol of civilization representing highly developed forms of government, art and sports. Words such as "Olympic" and "Marathon" had their origin in Greece. Perfect physical development was an ideal in those days. The word "Spartan," which refers to the heroic mothers of Sparta in ancient Greece, still stands for the epitome of physical endurance. We Greeks indeed have a heritage of physical fitness.

In order to understand what has happened to that heritage it is necessary to know what has been occurring in Greece and the Near Eastern countries during the last five hundred years, and more particularly during the years since the beginning of this century. Ottoman supremacy swept over the Near East conquering as it went and subjugating as it stayed. All the countries of the Eastern Mediterranean, from the Balkans to Egypt, became subject to Islam, and under that rule native civilizations became atrophied. Then revolts began, and one by one the countries fought for independence and won. Greece gained her independence in 1830 and since then has been struggling to gain something of her former strength. It was an uphill struggle, for she was very poor and had to start from the beginning to organize educational, social and economic life for her people. Early in this century matters were complicated by inter-Balkan strife over boundaries. Then came the World War, which persisted long after 1918 in the Greco-Turkish conflict, which was not ended until 1922 with the sacking of Smyrna.

"It is heart-warming indeed to hear our refugee mothers refer to the playgrounds as 'places of children's joy.'"

hordes. It was a tremendous undertaking to accept and assimilate into the national life of the country a group of poverty-stricken people numbering one-fourth of her normal population. Without outside aid such as was given by the Refugee Settlement Commission and various charitable organizations, it never could have been done.

Foremost among these organizations was the American Near East Relief, later becoming the Near East Foundation, which cared for the refugees in Greece and seven other Near Eastern countries and set up orphanages in Greece for 17,000 of its huge family of 132,000 orphan children. Later, when the orphanages were liquidated and the children were outplaced into industry or home life, the Americans turned their energies to working with the refugee people in their desperate endeavor to make a living in a new environment and to aid the governments, through demonstration projects, to improve the health and social and economic status of the people. This is being done through more than thirty projects in hygiene, agriculture, sanitation, malaria control, child and home welfare, youth training, village culture and recreation, which have greatly aided these people.

The author, a refugee from Turkey, has worked for the welfare of Greek children since 1922 when, a student at Roberts College, he was employed by the Near East Relief to help convoy 22,000 children from American orphanages in the war-torn interior of Asia Minor to places of safety, following the close of the Greco-Turkish War. A great believer in the vital part play has in promoting health and happiness, Mr. Lezos has worked tirelessly to establish playgrounds and to persuade a government preoccupied with caring for a million and a half refugees to include in its educational program provision for playgrounds. He is now serving as director of the first playground set up in Athens by the Near East Foundation.

At that time the Near Eastern countries presented a picture unparalleled in the world's history. They were a seething mass of shifting peoples. Nearly everyone was a refugee. Greece, with a population of five millions, opened her doors to receive 1,500,000 of the fleeing

Physical education has been of paramount importance in the programs of both the Near East Relief and the Near East Foundation. The first playgrounds seen in modern Greece were those in the compounds of the American orphanages. I recall those children, literally thousands of them, strong and joyous in their organized play. It was not long, once they had recov-

ered from the long trek from Asia Minor, before they were the healthiest children in all Greece.

The government viewed these playgrounds with interest. In the minds of many officials there was undoubtedly the wish that some of the money which had to be used too sparingly in the practical jobs of settling the refugees and building up the economic and educational life of the country could be diverted to the health-promoting, joy-provoking work of recreation.

When a demonstration in tuberculosis control was started in the city of Athens ten years ago, a playground was attached to and made part of that demonstration. Eighteen acres of land at the foot of Mt. Hymettus and facing the Acropolis were contributed by the government. The property was adjacent to the great Kessariani refugee camp where 45,000 persons were living in the utmost squalor in a community of tents, shacks and converted barracks. The plight of the children was particularly pitiful. They were in rags. Naturally, with parents working from dawn till dark to earn a few pennies for food, they were neglected. There was no place for them to play except in the muddy alleys between the shacks where sanitation conditions were unspeakable.

The equipment of the playground was made possible through the generosity of an American, A. A. Hyde of Kansas City, Kansas, and it was opened with impressive ceremonies. The children streamed in, thousands of them, enchanted with their first sight of the swings, slides, giant strides, traveling rings, sand boxes and all the other paraphernalia. The older girls and boys were equally delighted with the playfields for soccer, volleyball, basketball, paddle tennis and deck tennis. The showers fascinated everybody, parents included, and as the program, which included not only the calisthenics and games, but dances, drama, music, lectures, movies and handcrafts, continued, the playground became a true community center for the entire neighborhood.

On the playing fields young athletes prepare for the modern Balkan Olympics, and they are fast winning a place for Greece that is reminiscent of ancient times. Working boys and girls from the centers established by the Near East Foundation come there for the relaxation necessary to offset their long hours in factories and shops.

It has been my good fortune to be attached to this

epoch-making project since its inception and to have been trained for the work under the able leadership of its former director, A. Asthalter of Scarsdale, N. Y., formerly American indoor tennis champion. Under his tutelage I received my first instruction in modern methods of physical instruction.

There are a few activities connected with our work in Athens that I would like to mention particularly. One is a kindergarten for 250 of our tiniest children, which the children love and which is also a great boon to the mothers who must go out to work all day and who are comforted by the security of their little ones. Our summer camps for some 3,000 working boys and girls, by the sea not far from Old Phaleron, has saved many a work-weary and lonely young person from ill health and unhappiness. Last year, for the first time, we gathered up eighty-five of our smallest and poorest children and took them away for a few weeks from the pitiless dust and heat of Athens to the cool, clean breezes of the sea. These children were not big enough to go into the camps for the older boys and girls and we had no equipment to care for them, nor any funds at all for the experiment. It was only the desperate need of the children that made us attempt it. When they saw what we were trying to do, the older camps lent us a little equipment, and friends came forward with small sums of money, so that we got through the experience without mishap. And our reward was in the glowing health and high spirits of those little tots when we finally got them back to Athens. If we can possibly raise the money we hope to give this privilege next summer to 150 of our neediest children.

The initial endeavor on the part of our American friends is bearing fruit. There are now twelve municipal playgrounds in Athens patterned after the original one in Kessariani, and others are in prospect. The summer camps have proved so beneficial to the young workers that employers are now helping financially so that more boys and girls may enjoy the privilege.

In June, after his return to Athens, Mr. Lezos wrote the National Recreation Association that plans were under way for a playground exhibition in which 2500 girls and boys would take part in a program of gymnastics, games and national dances.

Last year Mr. Lezos spent six months traveling about this country observing American playgrounds and familiarizing himself with American methods of organizing and administering recreation.

WORLD AT PLAY

Feeding Stations for Birds

SIX BIRD feeding stations, each measuring about eight feet square, have been installed in

Watchung Reservation of the Union County (N. J.) Park Commission. The feeding stations, constructed in the form of a small coop, are about eighteen inches high and have a peaked roof with a three to five inch overhang to keep rain and snow off the food supplies. The roof is constructed so that grain may be poured into a hopper which supplies the feeding pans by gravity. In addition to the grain various kinds of greens donated by local stores are scattered near the feeding stations. Volunteer help through Boy and Girl Scout troops, 4-H Clubs, and garden and nature clubs simplify winter feeding. In the December 8 issue of *Our Parks* an appeal is made for anyone wishing to assist by donating and distributing foods for birds and animals to get in touch with the Park Commission's office.

Ice Skating Rinks for Detroit

ice skating rinks this winter on its own and school property, eliminating small rinks on private property. The rinks will be approximately 150 by 300 feet and will be situated in the center of one-mile areas.

For the Children of Lancaster

THE DETROIT, Michigan, Department of Recreation will construct seventy large

THE BOARD of Education in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, determined recently to dis-

cover how the social agencies affect the boys and girls of the community. In order to secure statistics for the executives and board members of the character building agencies of the Welfare Federation, they distributed check cards to all of the school children. The total number of cards turned in was 6,391. The use of playgrounds was checked on 4,546; 2,206 showed daily use, 1,392 twice a week, and 930 once a week. Of 5,537 cards (excluding the returns from the 854 parochial school children), 4,833 denoted Sunday School attendance. The weekly attendance out of

this total was 4,103 a fact which has a great significance and many implications as to the character of family life in Lancaster.

Taxidermy Club for Boys

IN THE fall of 1937, according to the annual report issued by the South Bend, Indiana, Department of Public Recreation, a number of boys requested the organization of a taxidermy club whose purpose would be to interest boys in the various phases of animal life. Since that time the club has grown from eight to thirty members. Nature study hikes are conducted, and different types of insects and animals are captured and brought to the center where the members, who are quite skilled, mount them.

Day Camping Grows in Popularity

DAY CAMPING is a form of recreation that lends itself to existing circumstances, and, from reports, promises to grow more rapidly in the future. Seven hundred and forty-one letters were sent over the United States inquiring into day camping projects, and replies disclosed that eighty-one cities have one or several day camps operated by various organizations, as compared to forty-one cities with no such plans. The Girl Scouts report that they have 435 day camps throughout the country with an attendance of 42,577 Scouts and 6,511 non-Scouts, making a total of 49,088 girls at their camps. From *Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Outdoor Recreation Conference*.

Only Grandmothers May Join!

AT THE Willowwood Community House in Birmingham, Alabama, there is a Do-As-You-Please Club which in its brief existence has recruited twenty-four grandmothers — and being a grandmother is the only requirement for membership. Here grandmothers chat, crochet, knit, play cards and other games, sing, or do anything they wish whenever they wish.

Why not more clubs of this kind in our municipal recreation systems?

Gardening School-Community-Home

- The newest publication of the National Recreation Association is devoted to the subject of gardening. It discusses gardening in schools and by community organizations other than the schools, demonstration, group and tract gardens for children, and children's home gardens; gardening indoors, adult gardens, and elementary garden practice. A number of sample programs are given, and sources of help are listed. The booklet is attractively illustrated.

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NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

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New York City

A Play Writing Contest—The Religious Drama Council of the Greater New York Federation of Churches announces its annual play writing contest which began December 15, 1939 and will close April 15, 1940. The plays submitted must be one-act plays not exceeding one hour's playing time. The plays must be especially designed for church production by children, young people, or adults. They may be Biblical, historical (based on the lives of the saints or heroes), or modern plays, but "they must give expression to Christian conviction and faith in the face of modern problems." Suggested themes for topics are "The Spirit of Christ in the World Today," "Peace," "Christian Unity," and "Christianity and Democracy." Further information may be secured from the Play Writing Contest Committee, Religious Drama Council of the Greater New York Federation of Churches, 71 West 23rd Street, New York City.

Hobby Classes in Colleges—Dr. Samuel N. Stevens, dean of University College at Northwestern University, has recommended that courses in the selection and pursuit of hobbies be made a

part of the nation's college curricula. "A hobby may keep a man broke," he said, "but it will also keep him mentally alive. It drains off dammed up energies which could not be released in the business world, stimulates him socially by contact with other enthusiasts, and increases his mental alertness as more and more fields of knowledge are involved." Dr. Stevens, whose own hobby is reading photostatic copies of old Greek and Latin manuscripts, made his recommendations after making a survey of the recreational interests of 1,500 university students. The study disclosed that 633, or nearly half, have no hobbies.

A Community Center Assured for Centralia

—On November 14, 1939, a \$40,000 bond issue for a community center in Centralia, Illinois, was passed with the majority of five to one. The bond issue augments a WPA allocation of \$55,000 in labor and materials for construction.

Libraries That Travel About—By an ingenious system North Carolina is providing books for many people in the state. The North Carolina Library Commission started a demonstration "bookmobile"—library on wheels—in July, 1936. Since then this Ford truck, with a special unit built to carry books on outside shelving, has traveled 40,000 miles in twenty-six counties. It shares the work with twenty-eight other bookmobiles, some of them renovated school buses, which cover the roads of North Carolina. The present problem is providing enough books, although each bookmobile carries several hundred books on the shelves, with extra books stored inside to answer special requests and to refill the shelves. Regular trips, announced in advance, are scheduled, and the units stop at country stores, cross roads filling stations, homes, schools, and libraries to distribute the free books to eager borrowers. Often collections of books are left so farmers may exchange with each other until every one has read them, and each trip of the bookmobile brings a fresh supply. In a state with a predominance of rural people, the most economical and satisfactory plan for library service is by means of bookmobiles and county stations. The cost of operation, twenty dollars a month for each unit, is met through the appropriation for county library service. From *Popular Government*.

Will We Go for "Go"?—Go, the oldest intellectual game in the world and the favorite pas-


time of the Japanese, may become a popular American game, according to chess experts who attended the demonstration and general playing period at the Japan Institute in New York City. This recent exhibition attracted more than a hundred American devotees of this intricate, 4,000-year-old game. Go is played on a large board, eighteen blocks square, with black and white counters.

Hiking in Union County, New Jersey—The Union County Hiking Club, sponsored by the Union County, New Jersey, Park Commission, has scheduled a series of hikes from early October until the middle of December. The objective of the first hike on October 3rd was a broad plateau almost 1,400 feet high in Bergen County. The hike involved nine miles of walking, for the most part on a mountain top along picturesque winding paths linking abandoned farms. Transportation was provided for hikers without cars, all of whom brought their lunches. Residents of Union County may secure advance notices of each hike on request from the Park Commission.


Favorite Italian Pastime—Bocce is a Roman game which was played long before the time of Nero, who had terraces built especially for this game. Today, the older Italian residents of Philadelphia still name bocce as their favorite sport, and they sometimes play from early morning until dusk. There are two to four men on a bocce team, and the rival leaders pick sides by throwing fingers. They often use a belt to measure balls near the object ball. In one section of Philadelphia, Italian interest in bocce is so high that players have formed an Italian bocce club.

A Camp in a National Forest—Camp Ouachita, Arkansas, in the national forest of that name, is forty-two miles west of Little Rock in the Perry County section of the Ozark foothills. The camp overlooks the pine clad banks of man-made Lake Sylvia of twenty-two acres, created from the dammed up waters of a mountain stream. The Great Hall for recreation and dining service, with its cypress beamed roof and large natural field stone fireplaces, has proved an ideal center for leadership training in social recreation, folk dancing, and other activities. Twenty-four permanent screened cabins of field stone and cypress construction, together with four shower houses, unit shelter houses, ice house, hospital

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unit, and a caretaker's lodge, are located on a thirty acre tract in the forest. The camp has been used during the past season for leadership training by a number of groups, including the Recreation Section, Division of Professional and Service Projects, WPA of Arkansas, and the Girl Scouts, Inc., Dixie Region. There were summer camping periods for 172 Girl Scouts, and during the last three weeks of August a cooperative camp was operated for seventy-five less privileged girls, sponsored by the Little Rock Council of Social Agencies. The program consisted of waterfront activities, hiking, outdoor cooking, horseback riding, handcraft, folk dancing, dramatics, and nature study.

Safety Convention to Be Held—The Greater New York Safety Convention and Exhibition will be held at the Hotel Pennsylvania and Governor Clinton Hotel, New York City, on April 16, 17 and 18, 1940. This will be the eleventh annual convention held by the Greater New York Safety Council. Last year there were forty-eight sessions

Charles Nagel



Copyright by Harris Ewing

CHARLES NAGEL, Secretary of Commerce and Labor in President Taft's cabinet, died in St. Louis, Missouri, on January 5th.

Charles Nagel was one of the pioneers in the playground and recreation movement, serving for many years as an honorary member of the National Recreation Association. He helped in raising funds for its work. Charles Nagel and Joseph Lee had been friends for years.

Mr. Nagel was often called the father of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, because an address which he delivered at Boston in 1912 had much to do with the establishment of that organization.

The national recreation movement through the years has been fortunate in having the active support of so many leaders of the type of Charles Nagel.

with 200 speakers and presiding officers, a registration of over 5,000 and an attendance of more than 11,000. Each year the convention has grown in participation and attendance. Further information may be secured from the Council at 60 East 42nd Street, New York City.

The Root Memorial Hall—The Boys' Club of Wilmington, Delaware, is the possessor of a building to be used for summer and winter activities which will be known as the Root Memorial Hall, dedicated to C. B. Root, late superintendent of the Boys' Club of Wilmington. The building, located at the boys' camp, has two large fireplaces, one in each of the rooms. The assembly room, 48' by 28', is the largest part of the building. Adjoining it is the reading room occupying a space 19' by 20'. The stone for both fireplaces was taken from the old White Horse Tavern near Philadelphia and built into a replica of the famous tavern's fireplace. The hearthstone in front of the assembly room fireplace is more than two hundred years old. Fronting the building is a long covered terrace 12' by 32' with flagstone flooring. About fifty yards north of the clubhouse is a concrete pool 35' by 90'. The building provides facilities for overnight camping.

Mr. Root was at one time a member of the staff of the National Recreation Association.

An Archery Round-Up—On December 9, the New York Archers with headquarters at 254 Seaman Avenue, New York City, held an Archery Round-up, designed to acquaint people "with what the sport is all about, just what made Robin Hood so famous, and just what archery has that fascinates over 500,000 archers in this country." Colorful archery demonstrations were put on at the indoor archery range and technical instruction was given on how to shoot correctly.

The Safety Education Association—The organization of an association to be known as the Safety Education Association has been announced. Miss H. Louise Cottrell is President, and Howard G. Danford of 20 Washington Square North, New York City, is Secretary-Treasurer. The association will hold its first annual conference on safety education at St. Louis on February 28th. Further information may be secured from Mr. Danford.

A Silver Anniversary—On January 22, 1940, Kiwanis International celebrated at Detroit its twenty-fifth anniversary, commemorating a quarter of century of service to community, state, and nation. The service activities of Kiwanis International are many and varied. Not the least of

these are the achievements of the organization along recreational lines. At the present time 1,881 Kiwanis clubs are engaged in playground, recreation, and athletic activities.

A booklet entitled "Kiwanis Helps in Print" issued by Kiwanis International, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, tells of the literature available.

Golf Course Becomes Winter Sports Center—Portland, Maine, has a beautiful 18-hole golf course which serves the city the year round through the action of the Park Commission in converting this 133-acre property into a winter sports center. The Commission has taken advantage of the fact that the topography of the land makes it usable for skiing, coasting, snowshoeing, and tobogganing. What is a golf water hazard adjoining the seventh fairway has been transformed into a very satisfactory winter skating area. The tower toboggan chute provided by the Commission, which is shown in the reproduction of the photograph on page 594, is a two-lane chute with steel frame bents. The chute is 100 feet long from the tower take-off. The chute proper and the "run-off," which has been made to conform with the shape of the slide trough, extend far enough to give approximately a 300-yard toboggan run. The slide is erected at the tenth tee at the end of the golfing season and is dismantled in late March.

All winter sports facilities are free to the public, and the Riverside golf course is a Mecca for thousands of participants when weather conditions permit of winter sports.

Winter Sports in New York City—The Department of Parks, New York City, announces an extensive program of winter sports activities, including carnivals, skiing, ice skating and coasting. In addition to twenty-one lakes used for ice skating in the larger parks, 127 wading pools and twenty-two other suitable surfaces in various playgrounds will be flooded. Fifteen tennis courts will be sprayed. Thirty hills have been set aside in the parks of the five boroughs for coasting and thirteen locations have been designated for skiing. As a climax to the borough carnivals a monster winter sports carnival was scheduled to be held on Sunday, January 14, in Central Park. Last winter 3,000 competed in a novel contest in snow sculpture and snow architecture at the carnival.

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A Winter Carnival—The sports events of the annual Winter Carnival at St. Paul, Minnesota, held in January centered about a toboggan slide, believed to be the longest and fastest in North America, and a ski slide modeled after that of the 1936 Olympics in Germany. An important feature of the festival was a gigantic ice palace constructed of 20,000 huge blocks of ice containing colored lights. There were masked balls, fireworks displays, a horse show, and a parade of 30,000 marchers and seventy-five drum corps and bands. St. Paul presented its first Carnival in 1886.—U. S. Travel Bureau *Official Bulletin*, December 25, 1939.

Leopold Stokowski's All-American Youth Orchestra—National Youth Administration offices are receiving applications for positions in Leopold Stokowski's All-American Youth Orchestra of 109 pieces. This musical organization, representing the whole of the United States, is being organized to carry a message of good will to the Latin American countries. General requirements are that the players be within the age range of

about 16 to 25. While previous orchestral experience is not required, such experience is valuable. Great ability and good technique are essential. The orchestra will play modern as well as classical music.

Preliminary auditions under NYA auspices will be held from January 15 to March 15. Local committees of qualified musicians will do the preliminary judging. Regional auditions will be conducted by agents of Mr. Stokowski. The famous conductor will hold his final auditions in April. He will be entirely responsible for all arrangements incident to the tour itself, a good will trip through Latin American countries this summer and fall.

Seguin Establishes a Recreation System— Seguin, Texas, has a population of 7,112 people within the city limits and 1,259 outside the city limits, 21.7 per cent of the total population being Mexicans and 20.5 per cent colored citizens. The majority of the white people are of German extraction.

The movement to establish a year-round recreation system was started in 1936 when the citizens realized the need for a recreation center and a golf course. On April 1, 1938 a year-round recreation executive was put in charge of the program. In addition to the playgrounds and other play areas, he is in charge of the parks and all activities conducted in them and is directly responsible to the City Council. The department devoted to recreation spent about \$6,000 during the first year of operation and will have about \$8,000 at its disposal for the second year. Part of the funds are received from fees; the remainder from the city-owned utilities fund.

Ski Patrols

(Continued from page 598)

in Europe but were started in the United States only four years ago by various ski clubs in New England. In 1938, Roger Langley, President of the National Ski Association of America, appointed Mr. Charles M. Dole as Chairman of the National Ski Patrol Committee to form a nationwide organization to be known as the National Ski Patrol. All local patrols then in existence and those formed since have become units of the National group.

The objectives of the National Ski Patrol are: to prevent accidents and injuries; to work for safety in skiing; to develop a common sense attitude of the skiing public toward the risk of skiing; and to teach that skiing is no more dangerous than any other sport if one stays within his capabilities. Since secondary accident prevention is first aid, all Ski Patrolmen must complete the standard twenty hour first aid course given through the courtesy and cooperation of the American Red Cross. He must be acquainted with modern techniques applicable to winter conditions, for frequently serious ski accidents occur far from shelter, medical aid and plowed auto roads.

A Ski Patrolman is not a policeman on skis. Rather he is a friend of the skier, giving his time on and off the ski slopes to make skiing safer and better for all skiers. He is not expected to give up his own recreational skiing, but with his appointment as a Ski Patrolman he does assume a responsibility to the skiing public. Therefore he must be a picked man over eighteen years of age, intelligent, dependable, tactful, trained in first aid and rescue work, a good skier, familiar with the ski terrain and rescue facilities.

Through the cooperation of the Forest Service and CCC, the Salt Lake City Patrol has placed ten rescue caches at vantage points on ski trails near Salt Lake. These rescue caches, (nicknamed "birdhouses" by skiers) were designed by G. M. O'Neill, Chairman for the Rocky Mountain Division of the National Ski Patrol. Each cache consists of a stout pole erected on a spot chosen for its emergency rescue advantages. Atop the pole is a roof to shed rain and snow. A fully equipped toboggan is fastened upright to the pole. A first aid kit is fitted in the front of the toboggan, and pads, blankets or newspapers are fastened to the back. Wood for splints are included in the equipment. A canvas, tied down over the ends, protects all from weather and rodents. Ample rope is provided at each cache to facilitate handling of the toboggan on its mercy errands on steep side hills. Rope is also provided to fasten the injured skier to the toboggan and to tie on the injured one's skis and poles.

Trends in Public Recreation

(Continued from page 610)

ing that recreation has on other fields of effort. They should know the best ways of launching

activities and of carrying them on and how to test the values in programs offered. Questions of finance, recording, interpretation must be grasped.

Finally, the recreation worker is working with forces which are in many an instance the deciding forces of the individual life as they develop growing interests and develop points of view and attitudes that have everything to do with associative living.

In leisure men have the chance to offset daily compulsions. Since this is so, spontaneity must be the characteristic of the recreation field. If recreation becomes too hidebound or too intricately elaborate, many of its values will be lost. Therefore, the art of widening and intensifying relationships and the freedom of individual action should be zealously guarded.

Institutes as Valuable In-Service Training

(Continued from page 618)

Of interest to some participants is the question of credits given by nearby colleges and universities. Such credit is frequently available. For example, the successful completion of the course in Birmingham will qualify individuals for credits from Birmingham-Southern College, Howard College, Miles Memorial College for Negroes, and Payne University.

The Association's institute staff includes the following highly trained and widely experienced persons:

For music, Augustus D. Zanzig and Siebolt H. Frieswyk

For social recreation, Ethel M. Bowers

For arts and crafts, Frank A. Staples

For drama, Jack Stuart Knapp

For nature recreation, Reynold E. Carlson

Institutes Have Lasting Value

Not only are the institutes an excellent type of in-service training conducted at slight cost to the participating agencies, since the students pay the fees, but they are first-rate instruments of public education for recreation. They create new friends for community recreation and they cement the interest of old ones. The attendant publicity produces values beyond securing adequate enrollments. The Birmingham course was preceded by an extensive educational campaign which included win-



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Has Anyone an Extra Copy?

Mrs. Catharine P. Storie, Assistant, Reference Department, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, is very anxious to secure a copy of the September, 1937 issue of RECREATION which is out of print. Will anyone having a copy which he is willing to put at the disposal of Teachers College communicate with Mrs. Storie?

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dow displays, news articles, editorials, Sunday newspaper features, daily radio announcements, and a speakers' corps that reached every organization in the city and county. This interpretative program aroused cooperation and created an understanding of the recreation program at large as well as securing registrations.

Of the numerous testimonials received by the National Recreation Association on the value of the institutes, requests for a second course are perhaps the most eloquent. However, there have been many other enthusiastic letters of commendation. A few samples are to be seen in the following quotations:

"In my estimation, it was the best recreation faculty I have every seen together."

Community Chest Executive

"Our sincere appreciation for the splendid training institute."

Asst. Secretary, Council of Social Agencies

"We were so much impressed that we feel that the city will welcome an opportunity for an advanced course."

Business man

"The people of this city will enjoy a greatly enriched and more abundant life in the future because of the recreation institute."

Director of Religious Education

"If the institute were to come back next month, the same people and more would enroll."

WPA Executive

"The eagerness with which our workers are plunging in now to apply some of the new inspiration and new techniques which they achieved through the sessions testifies to the stimulating value of the school."

Superintendent of Recreation in a Park System

"The assistant priests who are in charge of social and dramatic clubs are enthusiastic about the results obtained with the new methods and knowledge of games. The sisters in the parochial schools secured many ideas to be applied during recreation periods."

Diocesan Director of Catholic Charities

"Those who took the courses were more enthusiastic over them than any courses I have seen offered in any school in our state."

Consultant in Physical Education

"Our staff members are high in their praise not only of the subject matter contained in the courses, but particularly of the kindness, interest and skills shown by all members of the faculty."

Chairman of a City Chapter of American Red Cross

The next institute will be held at Denver February 5th-March 1st under the sponsorship of the Council of Social Agencies. This is the second

course in Denver, the first one having been held in January 1938.

Further information regarding the institute program may be secured from the National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Introducing the Snow Artist!

(Continued from page 620)

Duluth, Minnesota, awards prizes each winter in its snow modeling contest in the following classifications: snow statues, snow houses or huts, and original figures. The Board of Education sets a date by which time all models must be completed. The judges are ready to consider a model as soon as it is finished. In the event of bad weather conditions, the competing sculptors take pictures of the models they have made in their front yards and submit them to the judges.

A large model of Will Rogers (twenty-three feet high and weighing about 100 tons) was constructed in Hibbing, Minnesota, in 1937 and it received national publicity. The model started great interest in snow sculpture in Hibbing and resulted in hundreds of models from cats to battleships.

Other Winter Pastimes

Ice painting is another interesting wintertime occupation. Remove the glass from a window or picture frame and pack the frame in snow after placing it flat on the ground. To produce an icy surface, pour water over the frame and let it freeze overnight. With a thick paste made of kalsomine, any desired landscape can be painted on the ice. Exposure in a warm room will blend the colors of the portrait, after which it may be allowed to freeze again.

The technique for making art windows ("stained glass" windows) is slightly different. Roll putty or art clay into a long string one-quarter-inch thick and outline a scene on a pane of glass, placing the clay tightly against the glass along the division of colors. A colored design or drawing can be placed under the glass for copy work. Water colored with Easter egg dyes is run through the canals formed by the clay dykes and allowed to freeze. Stained glass windows have been used effectively in buildings modeled in snow.

From St. Louis County, Minnesota, comes a suggestion for "the Queen's Jewel," an arrange-

Chicago's Fifth Annual Recreation Conference

ON NOVEMBER 8, 1939, the Chicago, Illinois, Recreation Commission held its fifth annual city-wide Recreation Conference. The meetings attracted an attendance of approximately 3,000 people, over 1,500 of whom were officially registered, and there were a number of delegates from adjacent cities. The Conference opened with a discussion meeting addressed by Dr Jay B. Nash, Professor of Education at New York University, who also spoke at the opening general session in the afternoon when he discussed the subject, "Is America Ready for Leisure?"

At 2:30 the Conference broke up into six group meetings on special subjects—"Amateur Hour for Community Singers"; "Youth Quizzes Recreation Experts"; "Curbstone Session on Community Problems"; "Club Women Interpret Recreation"; "Industrial Recreation Round Table"; and "Outdoor and Nature Recreation."

Under the chairmanship of Dr. Arthur J. Todd, Chairman of the Department of Sociology at Northwestern University, a panel discussed "Coordination and Planning of Recreation in Chicago."

The Conference closed with two dinner meetings, one for young people who joined the larger group to hear the speakers of the evening. Dr. Charles W. Gilkey, Dean of the University of Chicago Chapel, served as toastmaster. Dr. Maynard Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, introduced Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman whose subject was "Recreation—a Positive Force in a Democracy." Almost 1,500 people attended the closing banquet.

ment of colored chunks of ice frozen into place. This is the procedure: mix water and dye in old wash tubs, tin containers, or oil barrels split lengthwise to form two tubs. Build the colored ice in layers to get an even distribution of color. Remove the ice from the tub by knocking it out or by pouring hot water on the bottom and sides. Break it into various sized chunks to get as many reflecting surfaces as possible. Build a pile of snow and set in the broken pieces of colored ice so closely that no snow can be seen. Cement into place with slush. By throwing a spotlight on it, the Queen's Jewel will stand out as a colorful part of the decorations.

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles
of Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Beach and Pool, November 1939

- "Swimming Pool Construction and Operation" by David McCary
- "Minimum Swimming Pool Standards" by courtesy Texas State Department of Health
- Twenty-first Annual Convention of Amusement Parks, Pools and Beaches
- Fifth Annual Aquatic Forum by courtesy City of Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Parks and Recreation, November 1939

- "Protection and Improvement of Park Scenic Values" by Herbert M. Blanche
- "A Camp for Underprivileged Children" by Walter L. Wirth
- "How Shall We Play?" by L. H. Weir
- "Human Needs." A Panel-discussion of Public and Private Recreation

School and Society, November 11, 1939

- "The American College in a War-Torn World" by Dixon Ryan Fox

The Library Journal, November 15, 1939

- "Libraries in the Contemporary Crisis" by Archibald MacLeish

The Nation's Schools, November 1939

- "Does Vandalism Begin at School?" by Ruth L. Bills

Journal of Adult Education, October 1939

- "Let Us Get Back to Art" by Ernst Jonson
- "Greenbelt" by Linden S. Dodson

The Epworth Highroad, September 1939

- "Games That Go Places" by Elizabeth A. Cavanna

Business Digest, November 1939

- "Create Something"

Childhood Education, September 1939

- Editorials—Festivals
- "Festival Making—A Means of Growth" by Ruth Bristol
- "A Festival of Lights" by Josephine Bowden
- "How a Community Festival Contributes to Democratic Living" by Lelia E. Weinberg
- "Festivals in a Mountain Community" by Marie Campbell

Minnesota Municipalities, October 1939

- "Prescriptions for Hallowe'en Hoodlums"

PAMPHLETS

Age and Organic Efficiency by J. H. McCurdy, M.D. and Leonard A. Larson, Ph.D. Reprinted from *The Military Surgeon*, Vol. 85, No. 2, August, 1939

Educational Opportunities of Greater Boston for Working Men and Women—Catalog No. 17—1939-1940

Compiled by the Prospect Union Educational Exchange, Cambridge, Massachusetts, price \$.50

Juvenile Delinquency

Reprint from *Youth Leaders Digest*, Peekskill, N.Y., price \$.25

Hospital Schools in the United States by Clele Lee Matheison

Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., price \$.15

National Parks Bulletin, November 1939

"Influence of Science Upon Appreciation of Nature" by John C. Merriam

Courage, Teacher—

There are brave men today who are working steadily for the progress of civilization, even though half the world's armies are trying to destroy each other. There are men of courage and wisdom and skill whose achievements put to shame the futile destruction of Mars. These peaceable and progressive heroes can divert the minds of today's children from the horrors of the time, can inspire today's youth to noble deeds. It is men of this calibre who are right now on their way to make the conquest of the South Pole complete.

Ten-twenty-thirty years from now the text books of the nation's schools will devote pages to the discoveries of the present Byrd expedition. School children then will thrill to the conquest of the South Pole as school children yesterday thrilled to the conquest of the West.

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Youth Leaders' Handbook

National Council of Catholic Women, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Woodland Trail Walks with the HTB—Booklet No. 8

October 1939 through March 1940

Hiking Trips Bureau, Ho-ho-kus, New Jersey, price \$1.10

Local Community Fact Book 1938

Chicago Recreation Commission, 160 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois

Golf and Country Clubs for Winter Sports

(Continued from page 623)

the best, the writer believes that a jump ranging from fifteen to twenty meters would work out very well. On a jump of this size the oldsters could enjoy the supreme thrill of flying through the air without flirting too much with possible broken limbs. We have watched children as young as seven years of age go over jumps of this size with little or no concern. Ski jumps have their place on golf courses as it is fine training for the youngsters and an occasional thrill for those oldsters who have nerve enough to try it.

Winter Carnivals

Golf courses or country clubs are excellent

places for the holding of winter carnivals. Wide open fairways provide plenty of room for skiing, skijoring, tobogganing; water hazards provide an ice surface for skating and hockey; and the big, warm reception room in the clubhouse is the natural scene for the ski-boot dance, the end of a perfect day!

In a Word

As a result of the study made the following conclusions will be of interest to golf clubs considering the use of their facilities as a winter sports center:

There is seemingly adequate snowfall and a low enough mean temperature in ninety per cent of the state to carry out a full winter sports program.

Ninety per cent of the golf clubs in Massachusetts were heartily in favor of a winter sports program, and more than half of these clubs were willing to open their courses for public use.

Those golf and country clubs now running a winter sports program have been successful in their undertaking and consider the winter program an important part of their year-round activities.

A Shelf Show for Community Craftsmen

(Continued from page 624)

tervals, perhaps each four or six months, to allow other craftsman an opportunity to qualify for a shelf. Anyone being awarded a shelf will display his work for a period of two or three months, replacing the article with another as often as he wishes, subject to the approval of the judges. This ruling provides a constantly changing group of handiwork, and therefore a more interesting display.

The recreation leaders should not allow their enthusiasm to run away with them; they should not undertake the project unless the sponsoring clubs and judges are eager to carry it through. At all times they must see to it that the shelves are maintained in faultless arrangement and neatness. They must also remember that although the exhibit is open to artists in any field of arts and crafts, it must represent the best work of the arts and crafts students of the community. They must strive to uphold this standard.

The artists and towns people both will benefit from the exhibit. The craftsmen will constantly strive to improve their skills and the observers will enjoy and grow to appreciate craftwork. From these humble beginnings, it is even possible that a permanent art center may develop in a community where the citizens have been made newly aware of the beauty and fine skill native to arts and crafts.

Child Development Through Play and Recreation

(Continued from page 627)

creative association. Private agencies also contribute discriminating social thinking and leadership through analysis, evaluation, and interpretation. They are experimenting both in new areas of need and in new methods of work. They often consciously prepare the community for larger public effort and the transfer of services from private to public auspices. . . .

"Cognizance must also be taken of the vast increase in, and growing importance of, commercial recreation. This is not limited to entertainment and cultural opportunities, such as are provided by radio, motion pictures, and the theater. It includes also many opportunities for sports and active recreation. Commercial recreation is available only to those who can afford to pay for it,

(Continued on page 644)

Recreation Notes and News

V. K. BROWN, Chief of the Recreation Division of the Chicago Park District, was elected president of the American Institute of Park Executives at their fortieth annual convention held in Philadelphia. For some time he had edited the Recreation Section of the Institute's magazine, *Parks and Recreation*. Mr. Brown is the retiring president of the Society of Recreation Workers of America and is the first recreation executive to head the Institute. His election followed a long term on the Executive Committee as one of the Institute's directors.

Other officers elected were Walter L. Wirth, Superintendent of Parks, New Haven, Connecticut, vice-president, and Edward H. Bean, Director of the Chicago Zoological Garden, treasurer. Mr. Bean begins his ninth term as treasurer. R. S. Marshall, Superintendent of Parks and Recreation, Birmingham, Alabama, and C. A. Bossen, General Superintendent of Parks, Minneapolis, Minnesota, are the two new directors, each to serve for three years.

H. S. CALLOWHILL, who for a number of years has been Executive Director of the Playground Athletic League of Baltimore, Maryland, will serve as Director of the Department of Public Recreation, brought into being when the voters of Baltimore approved a charter amendment creating a Department of Public Recreation and outlining its duties and powers. The new department went into effect on January 1, 1940. Meanwhile \$10,000 has been provided with which the department will work in establishing a transition from the present private auspices to public control. A full appropriation will be voted the beginning of 1940.

Last September Winthrop Rockefeller, son of John D. Rockefeller, announced a new organization to be known as "Air Youth of America," whose objective it is to assist the thousands of young people already participating in junior aircraft activity. The board has selected as its technical adviser to aid in preparing the program Arthur J. Vhay, for the past four years head of the model aircraft program developed by the Detroit Department of Recreation. Mr. Vhay has been a member of the staff of the department for fifteen years. Under his direction 2,000 boys have been meeting each week for instruction in building elementary airplane models and for assistance in advanced work.

L. DI BENEDETTO, Sr., who for many years has been Superintendent of Playgrounds in New Orleans, Louisiana, in January was elected President of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Child Development Through Play and Recreation

(Continued from page 643)

but it is influenced both in quality and quantity by the character and amount of the demand. Educational agencies can play a role in promoting intelligent choice and appreciation of these forms of recreation."

The Committee urges parents and citizens who desire to see their community operate a broad program of community recreation to support and encourage the organization of community planning groups, believing that these will tend to minimize friction, waste, and duplication, and to develop new channels of operation.

"Within any community, state, or region, opportunity for leisure-time activities must be planned. If it grows haphazardly, with school, parks, and private agencies each acting independently, the program may be wasteful and retarded. Planning, on the other hand, may lead to coordination of services and facilities. It also helps to bring about public recognition of the fact that recreation for young and old requires equipment and trained personnel."

The report stresses the recognized responsibility of government for providing recreation facilities and services and urges that municipalities having no public recreation agency investigate the means by which local recreation commissions may be formed. It recommends that approaches to inter-community and state-wide cooperation and planning be made through recreation committees of state planning boards, inter-departmental committees of state bureaus, and departments or special committees appointed to study the desirability and methods of creating state recreation bodies.

In the opinion of the Committee, public recreation programs could be strengthened by the establishment of state recreation bodies to facilitate planning and cooperation among the various departments of the state government and the counties and cities within the state and the recreation services available to states and localities from departments of the Federal government.

The Committee calls attention to the work which the Federal government has done since 1933 in improving old recreation areas, building

new units, and setting aside new areas. More than one billion dollars, according to the report, has been spent by the Works Projects Administration on recreation projects requested by state and local park, forest, education, public works, welfare, and recreation departments. Other Federal agencies performing some types of recreational functions include the National Park Service, Forest Service, National Youth Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, Public Works Administration, Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture, Farm Security Administration, Bureau of Biological Survey, Office of Education, and Public Health Service.

To meet the need for joint action on the part of Federal agencies and bureaus, the Committee urges careful consideration be given to the setting up of a Federal bureau of recreation.

The final recommendation of the Committee has to do with the creation of a national commission to study the country's leisure resources and needs as a nation and make recommendations concerning the development of recreation programs with particular regard to the needs of children and youth for play and recreation. A later national conference on leisure in a democracy is suggested by the Committee as the occasion for the national commission to present a report of its findings and recommendations to the American people.

A Ten-Year Park Program

(Continued from page 628)

The City Planning Commission recommends that a suitable plan for early acquisition be devised in accordance with the opinion of the City Attorney in order that all recreational areas recommended in the ten year program be appropriately earmarked in the beginning. Some of the most needed sites can be paid for in the first few years of the program. Time payments can be arranged for other sites. Owners of property needed for public use will have positive knowledge as to whether or not their property will be taken. The city can thus act more systematically if the entire program can be established in the beginning and all the sites reserved for public park use. It is recommended that transfer of title be arranged for in the beginning so that the city will not have to reimburse the private owners for taxes on all earmarked sites until final payment is completed. This will prevent continual study and revision of the city-wide plan.

(Continued on page 646)

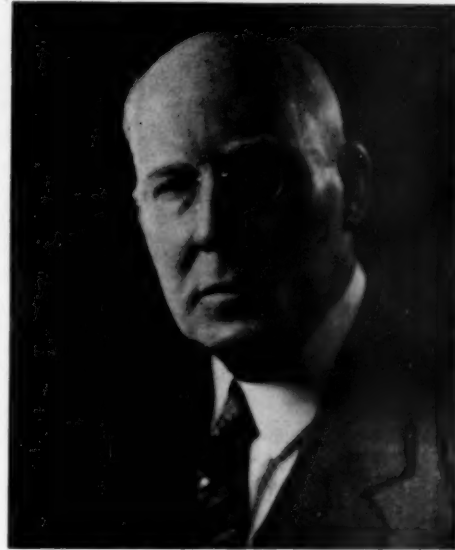
Ferdinand A. Silcox

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of the passing of Ferdinand A. Silcox, Chief of the United States Forest Service, so soon after the death of his associate, Robert Marshall, comes as a double shock to all friends of recreation. Chief Forester since 1933, Mr. Silcox has done much to impress upon the American people the concept of "The People's Forest." Over 165 million acres of forest land came under his direct administration—land that was to be used for "the greatest good to the greatest number of people." His was a rare combination of understandings. He knew forestry, for after graduating from the Yale School of Forestry in 1905 he started his career as a forest ranger. He served in that capacity until the World War claimed his services. Yet he knew more than forest management and trees. He knew people. As industrial relations director for the printing industry in the interim between the end of the War and his appointment as Chief of the Forest Service, he sensed the yearnings of the human heart and the constant struggle in men's souls for a more enriching and satisfying life. He felt the pulse of humanity and he knew his job. Thus fortified he was eminently qualified to serve in the high office he held during the past seven years.

Under his leadership, inspired by his splendid social vision, the Forest Service has recognized recreation as one of the multiple uses of the forest. Literally hundreds of forest camps have been constructed in various forests throughout the United States. These camps provide facilities for tent camping, picnicking, bathing, swimming, hiking, and opportunities for close contact with nature. In sections of the forest where weather conditions are ideal, winter sports areas have been set aside for those interested in skiing, tobogganing, skating, and other types of winter sports. Thousands of miles of roads have been constructed through the forests and people can enjoy the scenic beauty that abounds.

Surely Ferdinand Silcox has made a valuable contribution to the people of America, and it is comforting to know that his philosophy of recreation will continue because it has been rooted as deep as the primeval giants of the forests that he loved.

Hugh McK. Landon Honored



MR. HUGH McK. LANDON, a member of the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association, has been honored for distinguished citizenship by election to the order of the Staff of Honor in Indianapolis, his home city.

The order was created a year ago by representatives of civic organizations for the purpose of recognizing outstanding service to Indianapolis apart from business or professional achievements. To be considered for the honor the individual must have lived in Indianapolis at least ten years as a private citizen, he must have reached his 70th year, and he must have served the city over and above the requirements of good citizenship outside and beyond his own chosen business, profession or calling. Each recipient receives a gold medal symbolic of distinguished civic, social or philanthropic services to the city and its people and a citation on parchment outlining the services for which the award is made.

In addition to serving on the National Recreation Association's Board of Directors, Mr. Landon is one of the founders and for many years has been one of the directors of the Community Fund of Indianapolis. He has had a special interest in child welfare, including service to the local Boys' Club. For eighteen years he has been chairman of the James Whitcomb Riley Memorial Association; he is also a member of the joint committee for administering the Riley Hospital for Children and chairman of its research committee. During the World War he was chairman for Indiana of the War Camp Community Service which directed recreation activities for men in training.

A Ten-Year Park Program

(Continued from page 644)

While most of the funds are to be spent for acquisition of sites, a small part will be necessary for grading and general clean-up of acquired sites. It is recommended that little or no money be spent for these improvement purposes at the beginning of the program or until such time as the Council may be reasonably certain that the more important acquisition can be made and that minimum grading, etc., can be done within the financial limits of the program.

It is recommended that landscape plans be prepared in the near future for all sites in order to achieve a good general designed economy and systematic use of recreation areas.

Square Dancing Is Fun

(Continued from page 630)

mixed up the first time or two, but they will soon get it right. Practice this figure until they do. It is useless to go ahead with the other calls until all in the set move into this call promptly, if you wish to maintain the interest which demands understanding and improvement.

(3) As partners meet with right hands, the gentleman turns the lady so she is facing in the same direction as he; then they cross hands and arms in skating position, and promenade back to place counter-clockwise—the way the man was moving when he met his partner. Remember the lady is always on the gentleman's right, from the beginning of the dance until the end.

(4) First couple balances and swings.

(5) The gentleman leaves his lady standing in her original position, while he goes alone to the next couple on his right, the "second couple."

(6) Standing before the lady of the second couple, he bows, does a little jig (everybody likes this), and swings the lady.

(7) He passes to the next couple.

On (8), (9), (10), he repeats the previous figures. On (11) he goes back to his original partner, and everybody swings. Then the chorus call is given and the second gentleman has a chance to show what he can do.

Not much time is allowed for the "bow, jig, and swing." Call it at about the average speaking speed. For music, a lively reel ("Turkey in the Straw" or similar tune) will do.

Try this easy square dance first. Your group will love it. If you are a beginner or an advanced square dancer, one who knows his "do-si-dos," you will find it a lot of fun.

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New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

A Bibliography of Nature-Study

By Eva L. Gordon. Comstock Publishing Company, Inc., Ithaca, New York. \$25.

GIVING PREFERENCE to "well-written, well-illustrated books," the compiler of this forty-five-page bibliography divided nature study into several divisions, listing separate groups of books under Nature Study in General, Animal Life, Plant Life, and Earth and Sky. Each book receives a brief account of its content, with a notation on the age group to which the book would have its greatest appeal. It was reprinted from Anna Botsford Comstock's *Handbook of Nature-Study*.

Yours for a Song

Compiled by Janet E. Tobitt. Janet E. Tobitt, 430 West 119th Street, New York. \$25.

MISS TOBITT, who was mainly responsible for the excellent collection entitled *Sing Together* of songs chosen especially for use by the Girl Scouts, has compiled this book also, of fifty-seven songs and rounds. The vitality and interest of the collection is in keeping with the brightness and wit of its title. It will be found useful by everyone interested in informal singing by groups or individuals.—A. D. Zanzig.

Rehearsal for Safety

By Fanny Venable Cannon. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. \$1.00.

A BOOK OF EIGHT worthwhile little safety plays for elementary and junior high school based upon recommendations of the National Safety Council and leading courses of study in safety education. Easily produced. Casting and settings will depend on the available material. This book fills an urgent need on the part of teachers and others for dramatizations of a wide variety of safety hazards.

Special Events in the Physical Education Program

National Section on Women's Athletics. American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. \$50.

SAMPLE PROGRAMS for assemblies, demonstrations, and other feature events are given in this booklet, which also presents some general considerations in the administration of these events. Recreation workers as well as physical educators will find this booklet helpful.

Wrestling

By E. C. Gallagher. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. \$1.00.

IN THIS BOOK a championship coach shows the techniques and fundamentals of the time-honored sport of wrestling. Pictures of individual holds are given with explanatory descriptions so that the reader may follow graphically the best methods to apply to different holds.

Dorothy Gordon's

Treasure Bag of Game Songs

E. P. Dutton and Co., New York City. \$1.50.

A COLLECTION of twenty-two singing games chosen by radio's popular "Song and Story Lady." From all parts of America and from England, Bavaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Scotland, Belgium and Iceland they come, several of them not yet generally familiar. The book is merrily and copiously illustrated, the musical arrangements fairly adequate though simple enough for the veriest tyro of a pianist, and the directions for each game very clear and detailed.

Color Mosaic Windows

By John T. Morgan. Kit 51. Cooperative Recreation Service, Delaware, Ohio. \$25.

THIS BOOKLET presents a simple and inexpensive method of making translucent paper windows in mosaic-pattern glass design. The author explains the process from creative group discussion and small scale color sketches to painting the windows and sealing them between glass in the window frame. There are numerous illustrations of simulated stained glass windows and interpretations of their meaning.

Finding New Subjects for Your Camera

By Jacob Deschin. Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. \$2.50.

HERE ARE NEW IDEAS for pictures, new angles for photographing, and new techniques of lighting, posing, and arranging. Mr. Deschin, author of a number of books on photography, shows how skill can be acquired, discusses the innumerable possibilities for good pictures, and describes new photographing methods and trick effects.

Low-Cost Crafts for Everyone

By H. Atwood Reynolds. Greenberg Publishers, New York City. \$2.50.

TEACHERS OR LEADERS who have to work with inexpensive craft materials or the odds and ends of materials which are about them, will be interested in learning of this publication which includes directions for the making of a large number of handcraft projects. It is stated that none of the projects described should cost more than twenty-five cents, some of them much less, or nothing at all. Many of the articles are attractive and serviceable. The book should be of practical help in planning a craft program.

Constructional Activities of Adult Males

By W. Virgil Nestruck, Ph. D. Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York. \$1.60.

HERE IS A STUDY of factors contributing to the individual's desire or lack of desire to participate in leisure activity involving the use of tools and hands. Data were

collected through the use of the standardized interview from a group of men selected at random on Long Island. Among the conclusions is one which will be of special interest to recreation workers. A definite non-chance relationship was found to exist between participation in constructional activities in childhood (ages six to eighteen) and participation in constructional activities either as hobbies or as favorite leisure-time activities in adult life. A very small percentage of men who did not participate in some type of constructional activities between the ages of six and eighteen participated in these activities in adult life. On the other hand, approximately one-half of the men who enjoyed handicraft in their youth participated in such activities in adult life.

Walking, Camping and Nature Clubs of America, 1939.

Edited by William Hoeferlin. Published by Walking News, 556 Fairview Street, Brooklyn, New York. \$1.10.

A list of some of America's hiking clubs. Names are given wherever possible of club officials. The clubs are grouped according to geographical locations.

Wild Country.

By F. Fraser Darling. Cambridge: At the University Press. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$2.75.

Here is a scrapbook of anecdotes, observations, and photographs collected by Dr. Darling during many months spent on the desolate, wind swept islands off northern Scotland. The volume is filled with challenging ideas on the characteristics and habits of familiar and less familiar birds and animals. *Wild Country*, with its informal descriptions, beautiful photography, and fine bookmaking, is a volume about which nature lovers will want to know.

Facilities for the Use of Workers' Leisure During Holidays.

P. S. King & Son, Ltd. London, England. \$75.

This subject was discussed by the Committee on Recreation in the Governing Body of the International Labour Office in 1937. Augmenting their information with additional data, the International Labour Office published an international report on workers' leisure time facilities. The booklet is divided into three parts: the report submitted to the Committee, the text of the resolution adopted by the Committee, and the minutes of the Governing Body's discussions. The report is available from the Washington Branch of the International Labour Office.

Education for Democracy.

Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York. \$2.50.

The addresses of men and women from a number of countries have been brought together in this volume of the Proceedings of the Congress on Education for Democracy held at Teachers College, Columbia University, August 15-17, 1939. The Congress was planned to meet the need for an organized and continuing movement which would be nation-wide and would involve the national groups that now exert or should be encouraged to exert great influence on public education. Laymen and educators were brought into closer contacts through this conference which sought to lay before the public a number of the fundamental problems of education, particularly as they concern the welfare of the community, in order that educators and laymen together might help work out solutions that are sound and under existing conditions practicable. The heart of the Congress was the sixteen seminars, composed of approximately an equal number of lay and professional delegates, who in small groups discussed critical problems which they themselves and their colleagues had proposed beforehand.

The findings from the seminars were presented in a meeting of all the seminar delegates. These seminars were felt to be highly profitable.

Principles of Child Care in Institutions.

Edited by Esther McClain and Jessie Charters. Division of Public Assistance, State Department of Public Welfare, 1207 State Office Building, Columbus, Ohio. \$1.25.

This handbook for staff study and discussion takes up the many problems which superintendents of children's institutions and their staffs face every day. Each of the thirty chapters has been prepared by the superintendent of an Ohio institution or by some official associated with the work of these institutions. A number of chapters relate to the play life of the child, notably, "The Child and His Play," "The Child and Aesthetic Experience," and "The Child and the Movies." The booklet should be of very practical help to officials of children's institutions everywhere.

Adventuring for Senior Scouts.

Boy Scouts of America, New York. \$1.00.

There is a wealth of material in this book of program activities which will be helpful to all groups working with boys. For those who would go adventuring in the out of doors, there are numberless practical suggestions for trips and activities of many kinds.

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Can You Answer These Questions?

● Which sports lead in popularity in the winter sports program? Cite the developments in winter sports which have taken place in the Southwest. What part has the Forest Service played in the growth of skiing in the Rocky Mountain district? Describe the work of ski patrols.

See pages 595-598

● What consideration should be kept in mind in making a bulletin board as attractive as possible? Suggest the contents for a bulletin board planned to interest people coming to a physical education department. Describe the construction of a board.

See pages 599-600

● Outline a program for a leap year party. Describe two partner finders; six games. Suggest a novel way of serving refreshments.

See pages 601-604

● Suggest a program for a spring festival in which the settlements of the city are to participate. What organization is necessary for the event?

See pages 605-608

● Under what conditions do techniques and terminology constitute a danger to the recreation profession? What should the emphasis be in presenting the values of recreation to city officials and community groups?

See pages 609-610

● How many lighted recreation areas are there estimated to be in the United States? What is the chief requirement for successful play under floodlights?

See pages 611-615

● What is the purpose of a recreation training institute? What is the value of such an institute? What subjects may be taught?

See pages 617-618

● Describe the methods used in modeling in snow. How may snow modeling contests be conducted?

See pages 619-620

● What possibilities do golf and country clubs have to offer as winter sports centers? How can a program of winter sports in connection with country clubs be financed? What facilities may be used? What sports are possible?

See pages 621-623

● What are the purposes of a shelf show? Outline the steps involved in organizing such a show. Who should the sponsors be?

See page 624

● List some of the secrets of success in a program of square dancing. What are the best methods of giving instruction? Give four calls.

See pages 629-630

Education for Use of Leisure

FREE time is a new experience for many persons. They frequently do not know how to use leisure wisely; their diversions tend to be exhaustive rather than re-creative. Recreation need not be activity alone, nor should it consist solely of inactivity. The school's task is to create in child and adult understanding of leisure resources that exist within himself as well as those that are provided for him.

Education for leisure, through the school, must involve the entire school personnel, for its scope is as broad as education itself. It is necessary that children acquire a desirable attitude toward recreation based on knowledge of the part leisure plays in his life. This comes with increasing breadth of experience and interest and through the satisfactions that arise from carrying each job to a successful conclusion. It is attainable likewise through the example of teachers and leaders who themselves have caught its elusive quality.

The child should be helped to develop habits and skills, knowledge and appreciations, so that he may be able to enjoy his everyday experiences, both through participation and through observation. He can then understand the physical, intellectual, and aesthetic possibilities for leisure enjoyment, and how to appreciate not only his own efforts but the efforts of others as well. Every child should be given opportunity for creative expression. This capacity exists in all children to some degree; its release requires opportunity, motivation, and guidance.

—From *White House Conference on Children in a Democracy*—
Preliminary statement on "Education Through the School."